

200 C. 22.



*The King*



*Prince of Wales*



*Younger Sons  
or Brothers*



*Nephew of the  
Blood Royal*



*Prince Royal*



*Duke*



*Marquis*



*Earl*



*Viscount*



*Baron*



*Archbishop*



*Bishop*

*The Plates Engraved by the Clerk & Wormall*

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A CONCISE  
HISTORY OF KNIGHTHOOD.

CONTAINING  
THE RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS  
WHICH HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED IN EUROPE.

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THEIR  
MANTLES, CAPS, COLLARS, STARS, RIBBONS, AND MOTTOES.

ALSO  
ACCOUNTS OF THE INSTALLATIONS  
OF THE  
GARTER, BATH, THISTLE, AND ST. PATRICK;  
AND  
CORRECT LISTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF EACH.

TO WHICH IS ADDED  
THE ANTIENT CEREMONIES USED AT  
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BY  
HUGH CLARK, Heraldic Engraver.

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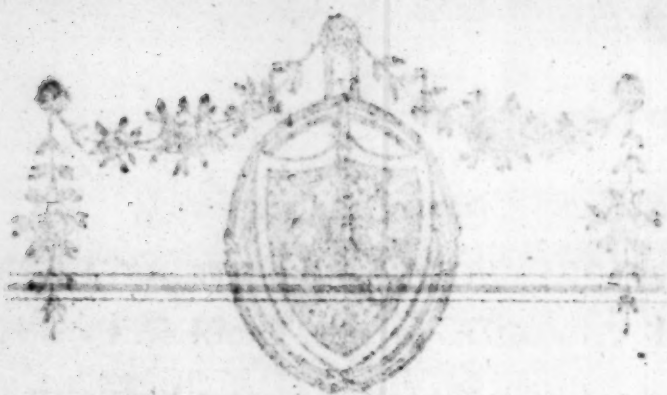
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TO  
THE REVEREND  
ANTHONY HAMILTON, D. D.  
ARCHDEACON OF COLCHESTER,  
VICAR OF ST. MARTIN'S  
IN THE FIELDS,  
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS  
IN ORDINARY,  
AND F. R. S.  
THIS  
HISTORY OF KNIGHTHOOD,  
IS  
WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT INSCRIBED,  
BY  
HIS OBLIGED  
AND  
MOST OBEDIENT,  
HUMBLE SERVANT,  
H U G H C L A R K.





TO  
P R E S E N T E D  
ANTHONY HAMILTON, D.D.

ARCHDEACON OF COLCHESTER,

HAVING met with great success in  
the two former attempts to intro-  
duce a more general knowledge of the He-  
raldic science, by the more and early intro-  
duction to Heraldry, and The Pocket Peer-  
age of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and  
induced to offer to the public a third  
on the different Orders of Knighthood, ex-  
tracted from manuscripts and printed books,  
of the best authority, and for the satis-  
faction of those who choose to apply to the  
originals, the several authors are informed at  
the beginning of this work.

H U O H : C L A R K. The  
HUMBLE SERVANT,

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## P R E F A C E.

**H**AVING met with great success in my two former attempts to introduce a more general knowledge of the Heraldic Science, by "The short and easy introduction to Heraldry;" and "The Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland;" I am induced to offer to the public a third, on the different Orders of Knighthood, extracted from manuscripts and printed books of the best authority; and for the satisfaction of those who choose to apply to the originals, the several authors are inserted at the beginning of this work.

This abridgement may perhaps be thought unnecessary, while the learned works of Selden, Segar, Ashmole, Favin, and many others, are extant; but, as most of them are voluminous and expensive, and some only to be met with in the libraries of the curious, it may at least be useful to those who cannot purchase the originals,

There are many persons in business, who, however willing to be informed, have not leisure; while others are wearied and grow indifferent, by reading elaborate works, yet would receive pleasure, as well as information, from a concise account, which contains what they must search for with great labour in the folio volumes of the above authors,

This work contains, beside articles of entertainment to the historian; much information to all lovers of antiquities; many ancient monuments may from hence be explained



plained (if the person was of any old or extinct Order of Knighthood) by comparing the ornaments with the engraved plates of collars and badges.

It may likewise afford assistance to the connoisseur, in ascertaining the persons represented in old portraits or historical pieces, when decorated with any of the above badges.

This collection will be a great advantage to many artists, viz. Historical, Portrait and Heraldic painters, Statuaries, Modellers, Engravers, Chasers, Enamellers, Jewellers, Embroiderers, &c.; who have frequent occasion to refer to works on this subject, for the collars, stars, badges and mottoes, which are here collected and accurately represented, being the most extensive collection of the Orders of Knighthood ever engraved or published in Great Britain.

How

How far I have succeeded in compiling and arranging this work, is, with submission, left to my impartial readers to determine. Whatever may be the event, I have this consolation, that no labour or attention has been wanting on my part to make it useful to the public, having carefully examined and compared the different authors whose works on this subject are printed, with many of the original papers and records preserved in that noble repository of ancient and modern literature the British Museum.

If any of my readers will be kind enough to point out such errors as may have escaped my observation, or will suggest any hint for the improvement of the work; their remarks will be gratefully attended to.

May 10, 1784.  
No. 8, Bentinck-Street, Soho.

# LIST of the AUTHORS,

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**THE**  
**BRITISH ORDERS**  
**OF**  
**KNIGHTHOOD.**

THE  
OF  
BRITISH ORDER

KNIGHTHOOD



## K N I G H T H O O D.

**T**HE English title Knight is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, or *Knecht* Teutonic, a servant; and in all probability proceeded from their serving the King in his wars. *Verstegan* says, this title was given by our ancestors to such as were admitted for their merits to be Knights to the King, being his own servants, officers, or retainers, to ride with him; it seems that some, if not all, were anciently called Knights-riders.

The most ancient manner of conferring Knighthood was by putting the military belt loose over the shoulder, or girding it close about the waist. The first Christian Kings, at giving their belt, kissed the new Knight on the left cheek, saying, *In honour of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I make you a Knight* \*.

The first account (according to Sir William Segar) that we have of Ceremonies in making a Knight in England, was in the year 506, in the following manner; viz. A stage was erected in some cathedral, or spacious place near it, to which the gentleman was conducted to receive the honour of Knighthood. Being seated on a chair decorated with green silk, it was de-

\* Ashmole's Order of the Garter.

manded of him if he were of a good constitution, and able to undergo the fatigue required in a soldier; also whether he were a man of good morals, and what credible witnesses he could produce to affirm the same.

Then the Bishop, or chief Prelate of the Church, administered the following oath: *Sir, you that desire to receive the order of Knighthood, swear before God, and this holy book, that you will not fight against his Majesty, that now bestoweth the order of Knighthood upon you. You shall also swear, to maintain and defend all Ladies, Gentlewomen, Widows, and Orphans; and you shall shun no adventure of your person in any war wherein you shall happen to be.*

The oath being taken, two Lords led him to the King, who drew his sword, and laid it upon his head, saying, *God and St. George (or what other Saint the King pleased to name) make thee a good Knight;* after which, seven Ladies dressed in white came and girt a sword to his side, and four Knights put on his spurs.

These ceremonies being over, the Queen took him by the right hand, and a Dutches by the left, and led him to a rich seat, placed on an ascent, where they seated him, the King sitting on his right-hand, and the Queen on his left.

Then the Lords and Ladies also sat down upon other seats, three descents under the King; and being all thus seated, they were entertained with a delicate collation; and so the ceremony ended.

If any Knight absented himself dishonourably from his King's service, leaving his colours, going over to the enemy, betraying of castles, forts, &c. for such crimes he was apprehended, and caused to be armed cap-a-pee,

cap-a-pee, and then seated on a scaffold erected in the church, where, after the priest having sung some funeral Psalms, as though he had been dead; they first took off his helmet, to shew his face, then his military girdle, broke his sword, cut off his spurs from his heels with a hatchet, pulled off his gauntlets, and after his whole armour, and then reversed his coat of arms; after which the Heralds crying out, "This is "a disloyal miscreant," with many other ignoble ceremonies; he was thrown down the stage with a rope\*; but now the martial law is usually put in execution, by dispatching such traitorous persons by a file of musqueteers.

In the time of the Saxons here in England, Knights received their institutions at the hands of great prelates, with many religious ceremonies; but after the Conquest this custom was restrained by a synod at Westminster, A. D. 1102. 3 Henry I. †

Knighthood anciently depended upon tenure; so that he who held a knight's-fee might be compelled to take the same, or undergo a fine, which quite debased the title. *Camden* says, Knights were made upon account of their estates; for they who had a great Knight's-fee (that is, if we may credit old records, 680 acres of land) claimed the honour of Knighthood, as thereby entitled to it.

In Henry the Third's reign whoever had the yearly revenue of fifteen pounds in land, was compelled to receive this dignity; so that the title was become rather a burthen than an honour. In the year 1256 *the King*

\* Mills, fol. 84.

† Ashmole.



*issued a proclamation, whereby it was ordered and declared throughout the realm, that whoever had fifteen librats of land or above, should be knighted, for increase of the military strength of England, as it was in Italy; and that they who would not, or could not, support the honour of Knighthood, should compound for a dispensation.*

And in those days, when the King made a Knight, he sat in state upon his throne, in robes of gold, with a small gold crown upon his head; and to every Knight he allowed one hundred shillings for equipage.

And not only the King, but the Earls also, conferred Knighthood, in that age. The Earl of Gloucester having proclaimed a tournament, knighted his brother William; and Simon de Montefort, Earl of Leicester, conferred the same honour upon Gilbert de Clare \*.

Note. A Knight's service was a tenure, by which several lands in this nation were held of the King. But it is abolished by statute of 12 Car. II. chap. 24. The qualifications for Knighthood are Merit, Birth, and Estate; they are to be Gentlemen of three paternal descents, bearing coat armour †.

The different Orders of Knighthood are divided into two classes; the first consists of the Religious, which not only includes the defence of the Princes, the State, and of Christianity, but also by particular vows, and other Rules, renders them entirely under subjection to their chief. The second class comprehends the military, which Sovereigns have established to encourage the nobility, and keep emulation among their subjects in the wars, and the management of state affairs.

\* Camden's Brit. p. cexlvi.

† Ashmole.



**A** REPORTE of a familiar Conference betwene a Knightes eldest sonne and a Student in the Lawes of the realme concerning the preheminency of the ordre of Knighthode before the degre of a Sergeant at Lawe \*.

**T**HE eldest sonne of a Knight, a youth of good mettall, hauing heard it bruted, that of late the Sergeantes at Lawe stroue to take place of Knightes, was desirous to informe himself therein, thereupon he got the booke intituled, "Honor military and Ciuill," and that w<sup>ch</sup> is called, "the Glory of Generositie," wherein many worthy thinges he found written of the honor of Knighthod; but finding very litle of the degre of the Sergeant at Lawe: but not being satisfied therewith, he bethought him of an acquaintaynce, a good student in the lawes of the realme, and cast abought howe he might get from him how the Lawes of the realme did account of Knighthod.

After som frendly discourses betwene them, the fell to talke of the multitude of Knightes lately made †: "I dought not," quoth the young gentleman, "it will brede a disgrace to the whole degre." "It may be soe," quoth his frende, "but seing it hath pleased the King's Ma'tie to be bountefull therein, at his first comning, why shold the degre take any hurte thereby; for I can tell you, in our realme, they haue bene of greate esteeme." "Why!" saith the young gentleman, "what hath y'r lawes to doe w<sup>th</sup> them?"

\* From an original MS. of Sir Rich. St. George, Knt. Norroy King of Arms.

† The MS. was written a<sup>o</sup> 1604, being the second year of King James the First, who, at his accession to the crown, made upwards of 300 Knights.

"Yes," saith he, "I remember well that this worde  
 "miles, in our lawe, hath bene alwayes taken to be  
 "nomen dignitatis; so that a Knight might not sue  
 "nor be sued, but by the name of Knight; though it  
 "weare not so necessary for Lordes, and other great  
 "officers, to haue there title of there dignities added  
 "to there names in such like cafes." "What shold  
 "be the reason of that," quoth the youth? "I am  
 "not ready," saith the Lawyer, "to yelde you a  
 "good reason of a foddayne; for I haue applied my  
 "studies to a more profitable ende, and have thought  
 "of these things but obiter; yet in a short tyme I  
 "thinke I sholde be able to say somwhat to the  
 "mattre, for our lawe is grounded upon exquisite  
 "reason; but for the present I suppose verily that it  
 "tendeth to proue that the name of Knight was then  
 "in much reputation." "I pray you," quoth the  
 youth, "bestowe an houre or two for my sake, to loke  
 "into y'r Abbridgments, and gather me out of your  
 "cafes concerning Knights; and when I com to my  
 "landes I will giue you a double fee." "Giue me  
 "tyme till to-morrowe," saith his acquainetance, "and  
 "for y'r sake I will see what I can doe." So for that  
 tyme they parted.

The next morning the young Esquire came agayne,  
 and asked what he had done? "What!" quoth the  
 student, "you are very hasty; it requireth longer tyme;  
 "yet take here what I have found in so shorte a space:"

"It is somewhat touched," quoth he, "in the  
 "booke cafes of 2<sup>o</sup> 40 E. III. c. 36. and 1<sup>o</sup> 7 H. IV.  
 "fol. 7. but more plainly 2<sup>o</sup> 11 H. IV. fol. 40. wheare  
 "Thorning, Chiefe Justice of the Common Place  
 "saith expressly, that if an action be brought against  
 "a Knight,

“ a Knight, not naming him Knight, the suite cold  
 “ not go forward, because, said he, the worde Knight  
 “ is a name of dignitie; and most fully, 2<sup>o</sup> 7 H. VI.  
 “ fol. 15. wheare Richard Hankford hauing begon a  
 “ suite against an other, abought the presentation to a  
 “ benifice, was during the suite, made a Knighte; in  
 “ that case judgment was giuen, that his suite shold  
 “ goe to the grounde; and in the handling thereof,  
 “ Paston, a gentlemanlike Sergeaunt, said, that it was  
 “ honorable to the realme to make Knights. And  
 “ Babington, Chiefe Justice, said, that if any mete  
 “ man being sent for, did refuse to take upon him  
 “ that ordre and honor (for so the wordes be) he was  
 “ to be fined. And in a case 2<sup>o</sup> 32 H. VI. fol. 29. it is  
 “ affirmed by Presot, a greate learned Judge, that if  
 “ an Esquire be made a Knight, the name of Esquire  
 “ was gone; but if a Knight weare made an Earle or  
 “ Duke, the name of Knight remained. And 2<sup>o</sup> 8 E.  
 “ IV. fol. 23, at too several times diuers of the Judges  
 “ weare of this opinion, that this worde Knight was  
 “ not only, nomen dignitatis, but parcell of his name  
 “ also. Take this,” quoth he, “ for the present; and  
 “ at more leysure I shall finde more.” “ Well,” saith  
 the other, “ I thanke you for this; but tell me, I  
 “ pray you, is the lawe so still?” “ Yea, surely,” an-  
 swered the Student, “ for any thinge I knowe; save that  
 “ I remember there was a statute made, 2<sup>o</sup> 1 Edw. the  
 “ VIth, to remedy the overthrowinge of the suite, if  
 “ the plaintife, during the continuance thereof, weare  
 “ made a Knight.” “ That hath good reason,” re-  
 plied the youth, “ in my litle skill, it is harde that a  
 “ suite well begonne shold be dashed by an addition of



“honor.” And so bidding him farewell, saith the Student unto him, “You are at good leysure, take, “here, I will lend you the statute bookes in Englishe; “turne them over; perhaps you may finde there of “Knights for your purpose; for I remember som- “what; but it is not now readie with me.”

The young Esquire toke the bookes home w<sup>th</sup> him, and being sett on edge, began w<sup>th</sup> the greate Charter of Restitution and Confirmation of the auntient Customes and Liberties of England, graunted by King Henry the Third, in the ixth yeare of his raigne, in the xiith chapter, he founde it ordayned, that assises of Novell-disseison, and of mortdauncestor, shold not be taken any other wheare but w<sup>th</sup>in the counties where they happened; and that the King himself, or his Chiefe Justice (if he were out of the realme) shold send his Justices thorogh every countie once a yeare, who, w<sup>th</sup> the Knightes of the same countie, shold there take the assizes. It incoraged him well to have so good luck at the first; and going on, he founde like credit given unto Knightes in the Statutes of Westminster, the first in the third yeare of Edward the First, the chapter 30, and in the statute of anno 27 of Ed. the First, capit 3 & 4, whereby they weare appointed to be associated to the Justice of nisi prius; also he found besides amongst the statutes of Westminster, the first capit 35, especiall p<sup>ro</sup>vision made, that euery tenaunt shold pay to his Landlord, towards thè making of his ealdest sonne of his said Landlorde Knight. That pleased him also; and began to imagine, it might be his owne turne to haue som’ benifite by that statute hereafter, but be observed



moreover out of it, that about that time it seemed to be a chargeable thing to be made a Knight; and going on amongst those statutes, and out of the 42th chapter of Westminster, the second a° 13 E. I. he gathered much plausible matter; for there he founde that Earles and Barones, longe before that tyme, had vsed to take the ordre of Knighthod vpon them as an addition of honor; for there it was guided, because the Marshalls began to exacte ouer greate fees, that if he had taken a palfrey at the doinge of there homage, he should not take an other palfrey, when the King made them Knights; but should content himself wth on palfrey for both, or wth the auntient prise thereof, and this was long before there was any speciall ordre of Knighthod invented in England after the Conquest. Yet he turned further, and light upon the statute of Carlile, made a° 15 E. II. by wch it was enacted about acknowledging of fines to be levied of landes betwene ptie and ptie (a matter of greate importance) if any of the pties cold not appeare in courte, that then one at the leaste of the Judges of the same courte, wth an Abbot, Prior, or Knight, should goe to the ptie, and take his acknowledgment, and certifie the same. And turning to and fro he found another olde ordinance concerning matter of torneaments, in wch noble exercise Knights weare associate to Earles and Barones, and one lawe for them all. So thinking he had enoughe he gaue ouer for the time; after a daye or too he went wth his collections to vizite his lawyer upon the metinge; "What!" saith the Lawyer, "haue you founde any thing for your purpose?" "Yea, that I haue," answered the youth, "I hope I  
 "shall

"I shall turne Lawyer also, I haue so good lucke," and  
 shewed him his laboures. "It is well done, in good  
 "faith," saith the Lawyer, "for a young beginner."  
 The young gentleman thereupon fell into this speache:  
 "But what say you to y'r Sergeauntes at Lawe, ought  
 "they to take place aboue Knightes? for soe I heare  
 "say they begin to doe," W'th this the Lawyer  
 smilingly loking on him, "Why not," quoth he, "if  
 "they can get it? The common law, I tell you, is an  
 "honorable pfeffion." "Nay, but good Sir," quoth  
 the youthe, "doe you thinke it well done in dede?  
 "Haue you, amongst y'r owne booke cases asinuch  
 "warrant for the reputation of a Sergeaunte as you  
 "haue deliuered me for a Knight; I tell you true, I  
 "finde nothing among the olde statutes for there cre-  
 "dit." "Yes," saith he, "I can shew you an opi-  
 "nion of a late learned man, that this worde Seriaunt  
 "is a name of dignitie aswell as a Knight." "What!"  
 quoth the youth, "and that a suite brought by a law-  
 "yer, before he was sergeaunt, shold abate, he being  
 "made sergeaunt?" "I cannot shewe any president  
 "thereof," saith the other, "nor remember any booke  
 "case thereupon; but loke into the statutes I told you  
 "on the last day concerning such mattres; and you  
 "shall finde that it streached by exprefs name unto  
 "Sergeaunts aswell as unto Knightes." "I beseeche  
 "you, let me se the statute," saith the youth, "for  
 "now I thinke I taste a statute well." The Lawyere  
 turned to the statute, and there they found it  
 so indede. "You haue said sore to me," saith  
 the youth; "but yet I espye a difference; the  
 "Knight is there placed before the Sergeaunt; an  
 "other

" other thing I note, that Barones be mentioned there  
 " also; and yet ye tolde me the other day, that Baro  
 " was not nomen dignitatis in your Lawe: why then  
 " did they nedelesly put them in amongst the reste?"  
 " I was not of counsell w<sup>th</sup> the penning of the acte,"  
 quoth the Lawyer, " I cannot tell you readilye."  
 " Will you heare the witt of a younge Lad," quoth  
 the youth; " they founde the Baron worthy of more  
 " than that; and the Sergeauntes themselves being  
 " most likely the penners or surveiors of such a lawe-  
 " acte, put themselves in for there credits: he is an ill  
 " cooke, the say, that cannot licke his owne fingers."  
 The Lawyer laughed hartely at his reason. There sate  
 by them at that time a Solicitor to a Nobleman: " In  
 " good fouth," quoth he, " by y<sup>r</sup> good favours, if  
 " you will giue me leaue to speake, I haue much mar-  
 " yailed at on thinge, in reading ouer my Lordes  
 " auntient evidences I finde very many olde dedes, and  
 " many Knightes witneses unto them, and most co-  
 " monly in these words: Hiis Testib' dominis M. C.  
 " J. T. militib', &c. and yet I knowe well these witt-  
 " nesces weare never Lordes, and if he weare a Lorde  
 " and Knight also, yet was it all one, and many  
 " Knightes, in there owne dedes did also write them-  
 " selves Sciant, qd. ego Dominus E. F. miles, &c.  
 " and there wives be called Ladies as longe as they  
 " liue." " You say somewhat for the estimation of  
 " Knights," sayth the youth; " for since I was at  
 " schole I have learned, that Dominus in Latyne is  
 " Lorde in Englishe, and in French Sire; whereby  
 " you cause me to observe, that unto this day Knightes  
 " be called comonly Sr. J. E. or Sr. J. T." There-



upon the speache betwene them brake up; for it seemed the other twoe had more mattre of earnest to confer upon; the youth bad them farwell, and tolde the Lawyer "he had forgate his bookes; but he wold bring them the next day w'th thanks." Having litle to doe, when he came home, he fell to turne over the booke of the statutes in the tyme of King H. VIII. and by mere chaunce light upon a statute concerning apparrell, in the first yeare of his raigne, capt. 14. and being desirous to knowe what apparrell he himself might weare, he founde there phibited amongest other thinges, that no man, under the degre of a Knight, except Spirituall Men and Sergeaunts at the Lawe, &c, shold vse any more cloathe in a longe gowne than foure broade yeardes. "Oh," saith he, "that I had the Lawyer heare; I wold put him downe, concerning his Sergeaunts; I understond Englishe aswell as the best of them." He turned further, and founde the like lawe, worde for worde, in effect, a<sup>o</sup> 7 H. VIII. ca. 7. "What," quoth he, "if the Sergeaunt had wrong in the first statute, to be put under the degre of a Knight, cold he not right himself in the next?" "I am verily pswaded there was no question in those dayes but that the degre of a Sergeaunte was under the degre of a Knight." So he leste it till the next day, when he caried home the bookes.

"I thanke you for y'r bookes, Sir," quoth he, "in faith, I haue founde here mattre enough to pswade your Sergeants to content them w'th there due places; for I haue heard the most of them to be graue and modest men." "What is that," quoth the Lawyer? So he shewed him the twoe statutes.

When



When he had read them he pawfed awhile; and then w'th good courage: "Tufhe, tufhe," quoth he, "you  
 "are neuer a whit the nearer; both thefe statutes be  
 "repealed." "Repealed!" quoth the youth; and,  
 w'th a fecond breath, "What though," quoth he, "I  
 "am fure I may nevertheless truly collect out of  
 "them what the opinion of the whole pliamment was  
 "then concerning the difference of there degrees."  
 "Well, well," faith the Lawyer, "there is a late  
 "statute; we will fee how that statute runneth." So  
 he turned to the statute of 24 H. VIII. cap. 15. and  
 read it over. "Locye," faid the Studient, "here is  
 "no fuch mattre." "Marry, no mervaile," faith the  
 other; "for that claufe of longe gownes, wherein this  
 "difference is fet out, is wholly left out; but is there  
 "any thing in this contrary to the former? I tell you  
 "truly, as little skill as I haue, I note on thing in it  
 "more than I knewe before, concerning the folempne  
 "ftate of a Knight, it is here generally phibited, that  
 "no man, unlefs he be a Knight, fhall weare any  
 "coller of SS; indede I haue fene very fewe at this  
 "day, but the Judges that be Knightes, vfe them."  
 "You are very earneft in y'r father's behalf," faith  
 the Lawyer. "Nay, but for the truth," quoth the  
 other; "But on thing more I wold fayne fee, and I  
 "haue done: You tolde me of an authoritie that this  
 "word Sergeant was nomen dignitatis. Let me fee  
 "the place, if you be a good fellowe." So he toke  
 downe his Brooke's Abridgment, and fhewed him the  
 place where Broke faith, "dicitur alibi, qd feruiens  
 "ad legem eft nomen dignitatis." "Alibi," faith the  
 young gentleman, "where is that alibi? haue you read  
 "it

"it in any other bookes of your Lawe?" "In dede,"  
saith the other, "I doe not remember it." "Well,"  
quoth the youth, "I dought y'r booke is misprinted,  
"for *alibi* it shold be *nullibi*," "You are very pleasant,"  
quoth the Lawyer. "Nay," quoth he, "I have done,  
"I loue Lawyers well, and hope to be a Sergeaunt my  
"selfe, if I cold once get thorogh my Littleton; and I  
"tell you true in the bookes of herauldes that be pub-  
"lished, Sergeaunts be ranked but amongst Squires."

"Farewell now, my good Lawyer; and I may  
"chaunce to have a turne or twoe about w'th an  
"herald in this mattre, aswell as I haue had w'th you,  
"if I may light of a man of judgment and skill in  
"there pfeffion, as I heare say som of them are at  
"this time; and I will take a time to loke ouer the  
"auntient Chronicles and Histories of our Nation,  
"what they reporte of Knighthod, for I hope to finde  
"there recorded, that Kinges haue honored there  
"caldest sonnes, and y'r greatest men whom y'u call  
"pceres & magnates regni w'th the order of Knight-  
"hod, as a great grace unto them. Adieu."

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THE  
MOST NOBLE ORDER  
OF  
THE GARTER.

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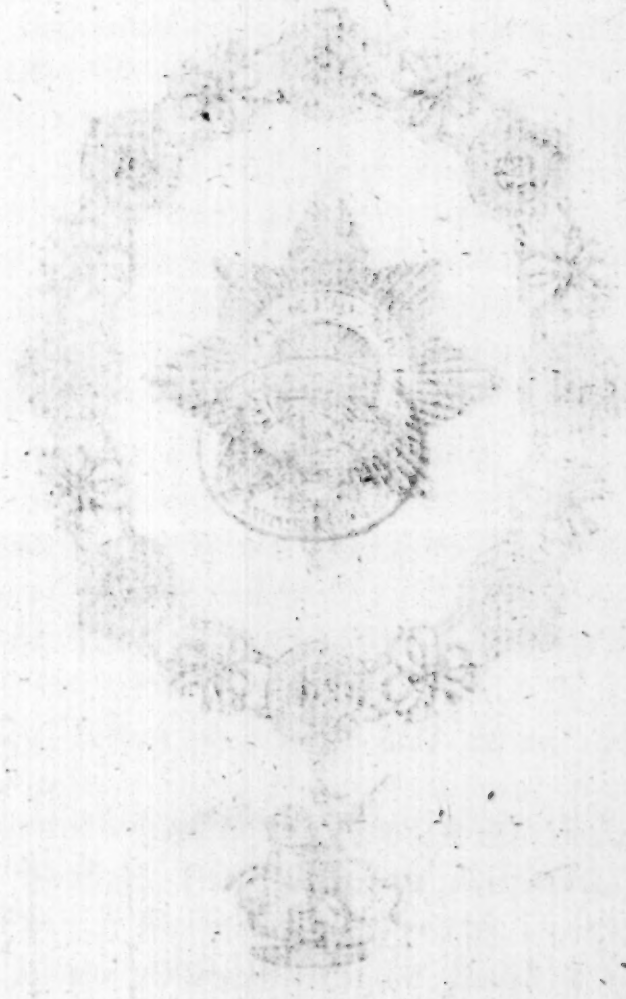
THE MOST NOBLE ORDER

OF

THE GARTER



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2

*The Star and Collar of the  
Order of the Garter.*



## THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

**T**HE most noble order of the Garter was instituted by king Edward II. Jan. 19, 1344.

King Edward, being of a military genius, and engaged in a war for recovering of France (which descended to him by right of his mother), made it his business to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest.

With this view he projected the restoration of king Arthur's Round Table; and proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise.

The place for the solemnity being fixed at Windsor, he published his royal letters of protection, for the safe coming and returning of such foreign Knights as intended to venture their reputation at those Justs and Tournaments which were to be held on the 19th of January, 1344.

He provided a great supper, to begin the solemnity; and then ordaining this feast to be annually kept at Whitsuntide, he for that purpose erected a particular building in the castle, wherein he placed a round table, of two hundred feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester; and thereat entertained the Knights at his own expence of a hundred pounds per week.

This Prince (Edward) commended himself, and his companions, to the patronage of St. George, who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian the Emperor, and was a person of greater eminence, in both the Eastern and Western churches, than any other military saint; and that his memory might be still continued, he gave them, for part of their daily habit, the image of the said saint (sitting on horseback encountering the dragon with a tilting spear) appendant to a blue ribbon, continually to be worn about their necks.

The said King, issuing out his garter for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success (which is supposed to be the battle of Cressy, where he took John the French King prisoner, and brought him to England; at which time he had also prisoner David King of Scotland, and by Edward his son the Black Prince expelling the Rebels of Castile, and enthroning Don Pedro) their lawful King, he upon these glorious exploits instituted this Order, giving the Garter pre-eminence amongst its ensigns, whence the select number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, were styled *Equites Aureæ Periscelidis*, viz. Knights of the golden Garter, an order by companionship illustrated with the Emperors of Germany, Kings of France, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Scotland, Sweden, Naples, Poland, and Arragon; besides many Princes and Dukes, as Orange, Brunswick, Burgundy, Urbin, Holstein, Guelderland, Holland, Milan, Savoy, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Ferrara, Brandenburg, &c.

The habits and ensigns of the order, with the forms of investiture, are thus :

They



They consist of the Garter, Surcoat, Mantle, Hood, George, Collar, Cap, and Feathers; the four first were assigned by the founder, and the rest by king Henry VIII. These are the whole habits or ensigns of the order.

The Garter has the pre-eminence, being the first part of the habit presented to foreign princes and absent Knights, who, and all other Knights elect, are therewith first adorned; and is of so great honour and grandeur, that by the bare investiture with this noble ensign, the Knights are esteemed companions of the greatest military order in the world.

The Garter, appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg between the knee and calf, was instituted by the founder, as a tie of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights strictly to himself and each other in friendship, and as an ensign of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the interest of their prince and sovereign.

He also caused to be wrought in gold letters this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; declaring thereby the equity of his intention, retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprize in which he had engaged, for the support of his right to that crown.

When the sovereign designs to elect a companion into this order, the chancellor belonging to the said, draws up the letters, which, passing both under the sovereign's sign manual and the signet of the order, are sent to the person by Garter principal king of arms, which is as follows:

*We, with the companions of our most noble order of the Garter, assembled in chapter holden this present day at our castle of Windsor, considering the virtuous fidelity you have shewn, and the honourable exploits you have done in our service, by vindicating and maintaining in our just right, &c. have elected and chosen you one of the companions of our order. Therefore we require you to make your speedy repair unto us, to receive the ensigns thereof, and be ready for your installation upon the — day of this present month, &c.*

The Garter, which is of blue velvet bordered with gold (having the letters of the motto of the same), is buckled upon the leg, at the time of the election, with this ceremony :

*To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed Martyr St. George, tye about thy leg for thy renown this noble Garter ; wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aside ; that thereby thou mayst be admonished to be courageous ; and having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, thou mayst stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer.*

The Garter being buckled on, and the words of its signification pronounced, the elect Knight is brought before the sovereign, who puts about his neck a sky coloured ribbon, to which is pendant the image of St. George on horseback encountering with the dragon, the whole encircled with the Garter. See Plate 5.

## THE ADMONITION.

*WEAR this ribbon about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed Martyr, and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayst so overpass both prosperous and adverse adventures, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayst not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory.*

His stockings and breeches (being the same) are of pearl-coloured silk, called pantaloons. On the outside of the right knee is fixed a knot of open silver lace and ribbons intermixed, in form of a large rose; and, a little below the knee, is placed the Garter. His shoes, which are of white shammy, with red heels, have each a knot (as the former) on the exterior side. His doublet is cloth of silver, adorned before and behind, and down the sleeves, with several guards, or rows of open silver lace, each lace having a row of small buttons set down the middle. The cuffs are open, and adorned with the aforementioned lace and ribbons set in small loops. At the bottom of the upper seam of each cuff, is fixed a knot of silver ribbons that fall over his gloves, which are of kid, laced at the top with silver, and adorned at the opening with a knot, as that on the cuff. His trowsers (which are of tissue, the same as the doublet, and adorned with two rows of lace and ribbons, intermixed and set at a small distance, that the ground appears between them) being buckled round his waist, are in form of a pair of puffed breeches, reaching to the middle of his thighs, and in this habit (having a blue ribbon spread over the left

C 3

shoulder,



shoulder, and brought under the right arm, with the George appendant) he proceeds from his lodgings in the castle to the chapter house, where disrobing himself of his upper garment, he is invested with a surcoat of crimson velvet, lined with white taffata, during which time the admonition is given as follows :

*Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy.*

After this, his sword is girt about him over his surcoat, with a belt the same as the coat, and then bearing his cap (in his hand) which is of black velvet adorned with a diamond band, and a plume of white feathers with an heron sprig in the middle, he proceeds to his installation in St. George's chapel, being led between two Knights Companions of the order, to the seat below his stall, where (Garter king of arms having on a crimson velvet cushion, laced and tasseled with gold, brought the mantle, collar, hood, and the book of statutes) laying his right hand on the New Testament, the oath is administered to him in the following manner :

*You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this most noble order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that willingly or willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant, to the laws of Almighty God,*



*God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth: so help you God, and his holy word.*

As soon as the Knight elect hath taken the oath, he is led to his appointed stall, where he is invested in manner following:

The mantle, which is lined as the surcoat, is of sky-coloured velvet, adorned on the left shoulder with St. George's cross incircled with the Garter, wreathed on the edges with blue and gold; the mantle, being put on him by the two Knights that led him into the choir, is fastened about his neck with a cordon or robe-string, made of the same coloured silk and gold twisted, the ends whereof are made into large knobs or buttons enriched with a caul and fringed; and whilst the ceremony of investiture with the mantle (which is tied upon the right shoulder) is performing, the following admonition is pronounced by the register:

*Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this most excellent order, in augmentation of thy honour, enobled with the shield and red cross of our Lord, by whose power thou mayst safely pierce troops of thy enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and being in this temporal warfare glorious in egregious and heroick actions, thou mayst obtain eternal and triumphant joy.*

The Hood, which is of crimson velvet, and lined with white taffata, was formerly worn upon the head; but now the cap taking place, it is laid upon the right shoulder over the mantle, and fastened by the tippet, which comes across his breast, and tucks under his girdle; but this having no ceremony, we proceed to the collar.

The collar, which weighs thirty ounces troy, of gold, was introduced by Henry VI<sup>M</sup>. and contains twenty-six Garters enamelled, and as many knots, alluding to the sovereign of the order, and his twenty-five companions, and with the roses and mottoes exactly formed and joined, to which is pendant the figure of St. George on horseback, in armour, incountring the dragon with a tilting spear; which medal is of gold, and may be enriched with jewels at the pleasure of the possessor. See plate 2. The collar, with the George, being part of the habit, is put over the mantle and hood (being fastened on each shoulder by a ribbon), with the following ceremony.

*Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed Martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked thou mayst so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayst not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but also, at the last, the endless and everlasting reward of victory.*

Then the cap and feathers being put on the head of the elect Knight, his investiture is completed; and after divine service, and several religious ceremonies and offerings at the high altar, they, with trumpets sounding, march to dinner.

About the latter end of the reign of king James the First it was decreed, that the lesser George, which heretofore was daily worn before the breast in a gold chain, should, for the more conveniency of riding or action, be worn appendant at a blue ribbon, spread over the left shoulder, and brought under the right arm; which method still continues; the ribbon and  
George

George is worn in time of mourning. The George is of gold, and may be enriched as the former, but is always encompassed with the Garter and motto, which that is not. See plate 5.

In the reign of King Charles II. it was ordained, that the Sovereign and Knights Companions, as also the Prelate and Chancellor, should at all times, and in all places and assemblies, when they were not adorned with their robes, wear upon their left side of their coat, or cloaks, the cross of the order, encompassed with the Garter, and to the said Cross and Garter the said King added a Silver Star of eight points. See plate 2.

For the convenience of travelling, the Knights of the Order were permitted to wear a blue ribbon under their boot, instead of the Garter; but without that and their lesser George and Star, they, by the statutes of the Order, are never to appear in public, except upon the principal feasts of the year, when they wear their collars; and then the ribbon and George is omitted.

At the great solemnity of the installation of a Knight of the Garter, his helmet, crest, sword, banner, and plate, containing his arms and titles, are set over his stall in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, as a mark of honour, and to remain during his being of that order.

No Knight elect ought to be summoned to a Chapter of Election, or is rendered sufficient of giving his vote therein, until he be compleatly installed, either in person, or by proxy.

At

At a Chapter held at White-hall, the 4th of February, 22 Car. II. ordained, that not any of the achievements of an elect Knight, shall be set up in the Chapel at Windsor before he be installed, and the fees of installation paid.

In a Chapter held 1669, 21 Car. II. at White-hall, it was decreed, that the mantle of each Knight Companion, with the Book of Statutes, should be sent to Windsor, immediately after their deaths: and that the Chancellor of the Order should be obliged, by letters to their heirs and executors, to put them in mind of sending them thither. But it is to be understood, that where the mantle has been provided at the Knight's own charge, there is no obligation for returning them\*.

### PRELATE OF THE GARTER.

THE Prelate is the first and premier officer. His office is as ancient as the institution, and is of great honour, but he has neither salary nor pecuniary fees allowed him; he has apartments allotted in Windsor Castle, and, as often as he goes thither, he is allowed court-livery, for himself and servants, according to the degree of an Earl. This office is vested in the Bishop of Winchester for the time being.

By his oath he is to be present at all chapters whereunto he is summoned; to report all things truly; to take the scrutiny faithfully, and present it to the Sovereign; to keep secret the counsels of the Order; to

\* Ashmole abridged.



promote and maintain the honour of it. By his office he takes place in parliament next to the Bishop of Durham.

By a warrant under the signet of the order, dated Feb. 19, 13 Charles II. the prelate had assigned him, for his livery of the order, one robe of purple velvet, containing eighteen yards, and ten yards of white taffaty for lining, as also the arms of St. George within the Garter, having laces, buttons and tassels of purple silk, and Venice gold; he is to wear this robe yearly on the vigil and day of St. George, whether it be in parliament, or any other solemn occasion or festival whatsoever.

The honours conferred on this officer are, that his place in all proceedings and ceremonies of the order is on the right hand of the Chancellor; his arms are impaled with those of his see, surrounded with the Garter.

He hath apartments in the castle of Windsor, situated on the north side, called Winchester Tower; when he is not invested with his robe, he wears a scutcheon of the arms of St. George, but not incircled with pearls and stones.

### CHANCELLOR OF THE GARTER.

THIS office is vested in the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being. He is to keep the great seal of the order, and has place and precedence in all proceedings and sessions, next the Prelate; in all places and assemblies is ranked after the Knights, Privy Counsellors, and before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The statutes  
allow

allow him apartments in Windsor Castle, in the south-west Tower in the lower ward of the castle, called Chancellor's tower.

His oath, robe, and livery, in the Sovereign's court, are the same as the Prelate's. His office is not only to seal original statutes, appointed to remain perpetually in Windsor castle, but also those copies, of which each Knight Companion is obliged to have one, are in his keeping, with letters of licence, mandates and certificates relating to the order.

The Chancellor's badge of distinction is a medal of gold, enamelled with a red rose, within a Garter of blue enamel, with this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; and on the reverse thereof, St. George enamelled within the Garter, pendant to a purple ribbon, or gold chain.

### REGISTER OF THE GARTER.

THIS officer was one of the three constituted at the first institution of the Order. His mantle is crimson sattin, lined with taffaty, and a scutcheon of St. George's arms, embroidered on the left shoulder, but not incircled with a Garter, having tassels the same as the Prelate and Chancellor.

He has apartments in the castle of Windsor; on his breast a red book of the Order, with this device, two pens in saltire, within the Garter.

G A R.

## G A R T E R.

THE fourth officer of the Order is Garter, instituted by Henry V. with the advice and consent of all the Knights Companions, who for the honour of the Order was pleased he should be the principal Officer within the College of Arms, and chief of the Heralds.

The services enjoined him, relating to the Order, were, in preceding times, performed by the Windsor Herald of Arms, an officer created by king Edward the Third.

His robe is the same as the Register; *he wears pendant to a chain* a gold medal enamelled with the Sovereign's arms, impaled with the Cross of St. George, surrounded with the Garter, and crowned with an Imperial Crown.

## BLACK ROD.

THE fifth and last Officer is the Black Rod. This Officer was instituted by the founder; according to the institution, he is to be a Gentleman of blood and arms, born within the Sovereign's dominions; and if not a Knight at his admission into the office, he is to be knighted; and, for the honour of the order, he is appointed the chief Usher in the kingdom.

In a chapter held at Whitehall, the 13th of February, 6 Car. I. it was decreed, that the office of the Black Rod should from thenceforth successively, as

soon as the same should become void, be annexed to some one of the Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, whom the Sovereign should appoint.

The oath given to this officer (temp. Hen. VIII.) was, "truly and faithfully to observe and keep all the points of the Statutes of the Order, as to him belonged and appertained." His mantle is the same as the Register and Garter; it was ordained, that he or his Deputy should carry a Black Rod (whence he hath his titles) before the Sovereign, or his Deputy, at the Feast of St. George, within the Castle of Windsor, and at other solemnities and chapters of the Order, on the top of the Rod there ought to be set a Lion of England. This Rod serves instead of a mace, and has the same authority to apprehend delinquents, and such as have offended against the statutes of the Order. And where he apprehends any one of the Order, as guilty of some crime for which he is to be expelled, the manner of it is, by touching them with this Black Rod; his fee for it is five pound.

He has assigned him a gold badge, to be worn pendant to a chain or ribbon, before his breast; a knot (like those in the Collar of the Order) encompassed with the Garter and Motto, being alike on both sides.

There is a house in Windsor Castle granted to this Officer by Letters Patent, during life. It is situated on the South side of the Castle in the middle ward. By the constitutions he is granted Baron's-service at the church, and livery thereto appertaining.

King Charles the First annexed to this Officer the little Park of Windsor, for ever; and not to be disposed



posed of but under the Great Seal of the Order, and that only to the Usher of the Order for the time being.

THE INSTALLATION of  
the KNIGHTS of the GARTER;  
held at Windsor on the 25th of July, 1771.

(Taken from PORNY's Elements of Heraldry.)

THE ceremonies observed at the Installation of the Knights of the Order of the Garter; the particulars of which Mr. Porny, who was an eye-witness at the Installation of his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales*, his Royal Highness the *Bishop of Osnaburgh*, his Royal Highness the *Duke of Cumberland*, his Serene Highness the *Duke of Mecklenburgh*, his Serene Highness the *Prince of Brunswick*, the *Duke of Marlborough*, the *Duke of Grafton*, the *Earl of Albemarle*, and the *Earl Gower*, in presence of the Sovereign, at Windsor, describes as follows:

The Knights Companions, in the full habit of the Order; the Officers of the Order, in their mantles; the Knights elect, in the under habit of their Order, having their caps and feathers in their hands; and the proxies, in their ordinary habit, attended the Sovereign in the royal apartment; the Officers of Arms being in the presence-chamber, the Canons and poor Knights in the guard-chamber.

The proxies not going in the procession, retired before it began, to their chairs, at the back of the altar.

About eleven o'clock the procession began to move, being called over in the following order by Garter.

Poor Knights, two and two.

Canons, two and two.

Officers of Arms, two and two.

The Knights elect, two and two ;

*having their caps and feathers in their hands, viz.*

Earl Gower, Duke of Grafton.

Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Albemarle.

His R. H. the Duke of His R. H. the Bishop of  
Cumberland. Osnabruck.

His R. H. the Prince of Wales.

*The Knights Companions in their Order ; viz.*

Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Hertford.

Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Montagu.

Duke of Newcastle.

Duke of Kingston.

His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,  
*with his Rod.*

The Register, Garter King The Bishop of  
*with the book.* at Arms, Salisbury,

*with the sceptre.* Chancellor of

the Order,

*with the purse.*

The Vice Chamberlain.

Sword of State, borne by the Duke of St. Albans.

The

The SOVEREIGN,  
*in the habit of the Order,*  
*his train borne by two Dukes eldest sons,*  
*and the Master of the Robes.*

The band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

In this manner, proceeding to the chapel, they entered at the South door, passed down the South aisle, and up the North aisle, to the Chapter-house, the poor Knights, Canons, and Officers of Arms, dividing on either side, for the procession to pass; the Knights elect retiring to their chairs in the aisle behind the altar, the Knights Companions and the Officers of the Order only entering into the Chapter-house with the Sovereign.

The Sovereign and Knights Companions being seated, *Garter* was commanded to introduce his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, who was received at the Chapter-house door by the two junior Knights Companions, and conducted to the table, where the surcoat, girdle, and sword had been placed; and *Garter* presenting the surcoat to the two senior Knights, they invested his Royal Highness therewith, the Chancellor reading the admonition.

The *Garter* presented the girdle and sword; which were put on.

His Royal Highness the *Bishop of Osnabruck*, and his Royal Highness the *Duke of Cumberland*, were then severally introduced, and invested in like manner.

Then the proxy for his Serene Highness the *Duke of Mecklenburgh* was introduced, and afterwards the proxy for his Serene Highness the *Prince of Brunswick*.

*Garter* then introduced the *Earl of Albemarle*, who was received at the Chapter-house door by the two junior Knights Companions, and invested as before, the *Register* reading the admonition.

Then the *Duke of Marlborough*, the *Duke of Grafton*, and *Earl Gower*, were severally introduced, and invested, as the *Earl of Albemarle* had been.

The Knights elect continued in the Chapter-house while the procession to the chapel was made, and the achievements of the deceased Knights were offered; the procession passing down to the West end of the aisle, and up the middle aisle into the choir, in the following order:

First, the *Poor Knights*; who, coming into the choir, made their reverences all together; and placed themselves on each side, near the altar.

The *Commons*, making their reverence in like manner, went to their seats, under the stalls.

The *Officers of Arms*, making their reverences, stood next the *Poor Knights*.

The *Knights Companions*, in the order they walked, made their reverences; and retired under their banners.

The *Register*, *Garter*, and *Black Rod*, made their reverences together; and stood before their form.

The *Chancellor* did the like.

The *Sovereign* made one reverence to the altar; and, being in his stall, repeated the same, the train-bearers standing upon the steps going up to the stall; the sword of state, with the *Vice Chamberlain*, on the steps before, or rather under the *Sovereign's* stall.

The



The two officiating *Canons* were conducted to the altar by the *Verger*.

The *Garter*, with the usual reverences, taking up the banner of the late *Duke of Cumberland*, and holding it up, two *Officers of Arms* immediately joined; and making their reverences repaired to his Royal Highness the *Duke of Gloucester* and the *Duke of Kingston*, being the two senior *Knights*; who thereupon joining, and making their reverences together, received the banner from *Garter*; and, being preceded by the two *Heralds*, advanced to the first step, where they repeated their reverences; and, coming to the rails, made one to the altar: then kneeling, they delivered the banner to the *Canons*, who placed it upright, at the south end of the altar.

The sword was then delivered to *Garter*, and offered in like manner; and then the helmet and crest; the *Knights* retiring under their banners.

The achievement of the late *Duke of York* was offered in the same manner.

The swords of the other deceased *Knights*; viz. the *Duke of Dorset*, *Duke of Newcastle*, *Duke of Bedford*, *Earl Granville*, *Earl of Winchelsea*, *Duke of Devonshire*, and *Earl Waldegrave*, were then offered together, by the two next *Knights* in rotation.

*Garter* then summoned the *Knights* to ascend into their stalls.

All the *Knights* being in their stalls, the two seniors were summoned down to instal the *Prince of Wales*; and they proceeded to the Chapter house in the following order:

D 2

Poor

Poor Knights.

Officers of Arms.

The Register. Garter. Black Rod.

The Chancellor.

The two senior Knights.

And from the Chapter-house his Royal Highness was conducted to the chapel in the order as follows; viz.

Poor Knights.

Officers of Arms.

Black Rod. Garter; The Register.

*carrying on a cushion the  
Mantle, Hood, Great Collar,  
and Book of Statutes.*

The Chancellor.

His Royal Highness

the

A Senior Knight. Prince of Wales; A Senior Knight.  
*in his surcoat and sword, carrying  
his cap and feather in his hand.*

All-entering the choir, with the usual reverences, Garter placed the cushion upon the desk.

The two Knights conducted his Royal Highness into his stall (the Sovereign having dispensed with his taking the oath, by reason of his tender years), and Garter delivering the mantle to the Knights, they invested the Prince therewith, the Chancellor reading the admonition.

Then Garter presented the Hood to the Knights, and afterwards the Collar and George; and the Knights invested the Prince, the Chancellor reading the admonition.

Garter

*Garter* next presented the statute-book, which the Knights delivered to the *Prince*; and then placing the Cap and Feather on his head, they seated him in his stall; and the *Prince*, rising up, made his double reverences; and the Knights, after embracing and congratulating his *Royal Highness*, descended, made their reverences, and went up into their stalls, and the officers to their places.

His Royal Highness the *Bishop of Osnabruck* was then introduced, and installed by two senior Knights, in the same manner as the *Prince of Wales* had been.

The two senior Knights likewise installed his Royal Highness the *Duke of Cumberland*, who being introduced with the usual reverences, they entered into the lower stall, where the *Register* administered the Oath to his Royal Highness, *Black Rod* holding the Book.

Then the Knights conducted his Royal Highness into the upper stall, the *Chancellor* and *Garter* entering into the lower stall, the *Register* and *Black Rod* remaining in the area.

*Garter* then presented the Mantle, Hood, and Collar, with which his Royal Highness was invested, the *Chancellor* reading the admonition: and then the statute-book was delivered; and he was installed with the same ceremony as before mentioned.

Then the two next Knights in seniority were summoned to install *Sir Charles Frederick*, the proxy for his Serene Highness the *Duke of Mecklenburgh*, who was conducted into the lower stall, where the Oath was administered to him under the reservations stipulated: he was then conducted into the upper stall; and the mantle being presented by *Garter*, the Knights



put it over his arm, so that the Garter thereon appeared; he was then seated in the stall, as the Knights had been; and, during the rest of the ceremony, stood up, or leaned on the cushion, a proxy not being allowed to sit in the stall.

Sir John Griffin Griffin, the proxy for his Serene Highness the Prince of Brunswick, was then installed in the same manner.

The *Earl of Albemarle* was then brought in, and installed in the same manner as the Duke of Cumberland, except the attendance of the Chancellor, the Register pronouncing the admonition.

In like manner the *Duke of Marlborough*, the *Duke of Grafton*, and *Earl Gower*, were severally introduced and installed.

Divine service then began; and at the words of the Offertory, *Let your light so shine*, the organ playing, the officers of the wardrobe spread a carpet on the steps before the altar; and *Black Rod*, making his obeisances, went up to the rail of the altar on the right side, where he received from the Yeomen of the wardrobe a rich carpet and cushion, which, with the assistance of the Yeoman, he laid down for the Sovereign to kneel upon.

in the mean time Garter summoned the Knights from their stalls; and being all under their banners,

The Sovereign, making one reverence to the altar, descended from his stall; and then, making another reverence, proceeded to the Offering in the following Order.

Garter and the Register.

The Chancellor.

Vice Chamberlain with the Sword of State.

The



The SOVEREIGN,  
his train borne as before.

As the procession passed, the *Duke of Kingston* (being the senior Knight, not of the Royal Family) making his reverence, placed himself a little behind his Majesty, on the right side, and coming against the stall of the *Earl of Hertford*, Lord Chamberlain, he came from under his banner, going a little behind the Sovereign on the left side. The Sovereign coming to the rail of the altar, Black Rod delivered the offering on his knee to the *Duke of Kingston*, who presented it to the Sovereign; and his Majesty, taking off his cap, and kneeling, put the offering into the basin; then rising, his Majesty made his reverence to the altar, another in the middle of the choir (all the attendants turning as his Majesty did, and making their reverence at the same time), and being in his stall, another; the Lord Chamberlain, and the Knight who delivered the offering, retiring under their banners, when they came opposite to them.

During the Sovereign's return, the Officers of the wardrobe removed the carpet and cushion whereon his Majesty had kneeled, leaving the first carpet and two cushions for the Knights; and *Black Rod* returning to his place,

All the Knights thus standing under their banners, two Officers of Arms joined, with usual reverences, and went to his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales*, who thereupon making his reverences in the middle of the choir, was conducted to the altar, and made his offering; and returning in the same order, went into his stall, where making his reverence, he sat down.

Then the next Knight, or Knights, in seniority, being companions, offered in like manner; and so on till all the Knights and proxies had offered.

Divine service being ended, *Garter* summoned the Knights under their banners, juniors first; which done, the *Poor Knights* made their reverences, and went out of the choir; then the *Canons*, then the *Officers of Arms*, then the *Knights*, then the *Officers of the Order*, then the *sword of state*, and the *Sovereign* as before; thus proceeding to the great West door of the Chapel, and up the South aisle, out at the South door, to the upper court of the Castle; but the *proxies* went in procession no farther than the South door of the Chapel, where the mantles were delivered to the Sextons.

The Drums and Trumpets halted at the foot of the stairs; the *Poor Knights* fell off on either side in the Guard Chamber; the *Officers of Arms* in the Presence Chamber; the *Knights Companions* divided on either side above them; the *Sovereign*, having the *Officers* before him, went under the state, where he saluted the *Knights*, by pulling off his cap and feathers; and then retired till dinner-time.

**A LIST of the KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the noble order of the GARTER, from the first institution.**

**Fifty-six Knights made by King Edward III.**

**EDWARD**, prince of Wales.

**Henry**, Duke of Lancaster.

**Thomas Beauchamp**, Earl of Warwick,

**Peirs Capitow de la Bouch.**

**Ralph**, Earl of Stafford.

**William Montacute**, Earl of Salisbury.

**Roger Mortimer**, Earl of March.

**Sir John Lisle.**

**Sir Bartholomew Bergherft.**

**Sir John Beauchamp.**

**Sir John Mohun.**

**Sir Hugh Courtenay.**

**Sir Thomas Holland.**

**Sir John Grey.**

**Sir Richard Fitz Simon.**

**Sir Miles Stapleton.**

**Sir Thomas Wale.**

**Sir Hugh Wrottesley.**

**Sir Nele Loring.**

**Sir John Chandos.**

**Sir James Audley.**

**Sir Otho Holland,**

**Sir Henry Eam.**

**Sir Sanchet Dabridgecourt.**

Sir

Sir Walter Pavely.

Richard of Bourdeaux.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster,

Edmund, Earl of Cambridge.

John de Montford, Duke of Brittany.

Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.

John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel.

Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.

Hugh, Earl of Stafford.

Ingelram de Courcy, Earl of Bedford.

Guiscard D'Angoulesme, Earl of Huntingdon.

Edward, Lord Spencer.

William, Lord Latimer.

Regnold, Lord Cobham.

John, Lord Nevil of Raby.

Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton.

Sir Walter Manny.

Sir Thomas Ufford.

Sir Thomas Felton.

Sir William Fitz-Warrin.

Sir Francis Van-Halle.

Sir Alan Boxhall.

Sir Richard Pembruge.

Sir Thomas Wright.

Sir Thomas Bannister.

Sir Richard de la Vache.

Sir Foulke Fitz-Warrin.

Sir Guy de Brian.



**Twenty-eight Knights installed in the Reign of King  
Richard II.**

Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, afterwards King  
Henry IV.

William, Duke of Guelderland.

William of Bavaria, Earl of Ostrévant.

Thomas Holland, Duke of Surry.

John Holland, Duke of Exeter.

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

Edward, Duke of Albemarle.

Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

William Scroop, Earl of Wiltshire.

William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny.

John, Lord Beaumont.

William, Lord Willoughby.

Richard, Lord Grey.

Sir Nicholas Sarnsfield.

Sir Philip de la Vache.

Sir Robert Knolles.

Sir Simon Burley.

Sir John D'Evereux.

Sir Bryan Stapleton.

Sir Richard Burley.

Sir Peter Courtenay.

Sir John Burley.

Sir John Bouchier.

Sir Thomas Granston.

Sir Lewis Clifford.

Sir Robert Dunstville.

Sir Robert Namur.

**Twenty-**

**Twenty-five Knights installed in the reign of King Henry IV.**

Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V.  
 Thomas, Duke of Clarence,  
 John, Duke of Bedford.  
 Humphry, Duke of Gloucester,  
 Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter.  
 Robert, Count Palatine, afterwards Emperor.  
 John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset.

Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel,  
 Edmund, Earl of Stafford,  
 Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent.  
 Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland,  
 Gilbert, Lord Talbot,  
 William, Lord Roos.  
 Thomas, Lord Morley.  
 Edward Charlton, Lord Powys.  
 John, Lord Lovel.  
 Hugh, Lord Burnell.  
 Sir John Cornwall.  
 Sir William Arundel.  
 Sir John Stanley.  
 Sir Robert Umfreville.  
 Sir Thomas Rampston.  
 Sir Thomas Erpingham.  
 Sir John Sulbie.  
 Sir Sanchet de Tranc.

Twenty-six Knights installed in the reign of King  
Henry V.

Sigismund, Emperor of Germany.

John, King of Portugal.

Erick, King of Denmark.

Philip, Duke of Burgundy.

John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon.

William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.

John Mowbray, Earl Marshal.

Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

Richard Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Thomas, Lord Camois.

John, Lord Clifford.

Robert, Lord Willoughby.

William, Baron Bardolph.

Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh.

Duke of Briga.

Sir John Robsert.

Hugh Stafford, Baron Bouchier.

Sir Walter Hungerford.

Sir Simon Fellbridge.

Sir John Grey.

Sir John Dabridgecourt.

Sir Lewis Robsert.

Heer Tanke Clux.

Sir William Harrington.

Sir John Blount.

**Forty-three Knights installed in the reign of King  
Henry VI.**

Albert II. Duke of Austria, afterwards Emperor.  
Frederick, Emperor.

Edward, King of Portugal.

Alphonso, King of Naples.

Casimir, King of Poland.

Edward, Prince of Wales.

Peter, Duke of Coimbre, brother to Edward King of  
Portugal.

Henry, Duke of Viseu, Brother to Edward King of  
Portugal.

William, Duke of Brunswick.

Richard, Duke of York.

John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset.

Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset.

Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, afterwards Duke of Bed-

ford: John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

Gaston De Foix.

John De Foix.

Albo, Earl of Averanches.

John, Earl of Arundel.

Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury.

Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick.

John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

John Talbot, Lord Talbot.

James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire.

William Nevil, Lord Fauconberg, afterwards Earl of  
Kent.

**Richard**



Richard Widville, Earl Rivers.

Henry Bouchier, Viscount Bouchier.

John, Viscount Beaumont.

John Sutton, Baron Dudley.

Thomas, Lord Scales.

Sir John Grey.

Ralph Butler, Lord Sudeley.

Lionel, Lord Welles.

John Bouchier, Lord Berners.

Thomas, Lord Stanley.

William, Lord Bonville.

John, Lord Wenlock.

John Lord Beauchamp of Powyck.

Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings.

Sir John Ratchiffe.

Sir John Falstaff.

Sir Thomas Kyriel.

Sir Edward Hall.

Thirty-six Knights installed in the reign of King  
Edward IV.

Ferdinand, King of Naples.

John, King of Portugal.

Edward, Prince of Wales.

Charles, Duke of Burgundy.

Hercules d'Este, Duke of Ferrara.

Francis Sfortia, Duke of Milan.

Frederick, Duke of Urbin.

Richard, Duke of York, son of King Edward IV.

George Duke of Clarence.

Richard,

Richard, Duke of Gloucester.  
 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.  
 John Howard, Duke of Norfolk.  
 John De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.  
 Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.  
 John Nevil, Lord Montague.  
 Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.  
 James, Earl Douglas.  
 Willam, Earl of Arundel.  
 Thomas, Earl of Arundel.  
 Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers.  
 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.  
 John Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire.  
 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.  
 John Tiptoff, Earl of Worcester.  
 Galliard, Lord Duras.  
 John, Lord Scroop of Bolton.  
 Walter Devereaux, Lord Ferrara.  
 Walter Blount, Lord Montjoy.  
 William, Lord Hastings.  
 Sir John Astley.  
 Sir William Chamberlain.  
 Sir William Parr.  
 Sir Robert Harcourt.  
 Sir Thomas Montgomery.  
 Lord Montgryson of Apulia.  
 Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon.

Seven Knights installed in the reign of King Richard III.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby.

Francis

Francis, Viscount Lovell.

Sir John Coniers.

Sir Richard Ratcliff.

Thomas, Lord Burgh.

Sir Richard Tunstall.

Thirty-seven Knights, installed in the reign of Henry VI.

Maximilian, King of the Romans, afterwards Emperor of Germany.

John, King of Portugal.

John, King of Denmark.

Philip, King of Spain.

Alphonso, King of Naples.

Arthur, Prince of Wales.

Henry, Duke of York.

Ubaldo, Count Urbini.

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

John Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex.

Richard Grey, Earl of Kent.

Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon.

Henry Stafford, Earl of Wilt.

Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

Gerald Fitz Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

John, Viscount Welles.

George Stanley, Lord Strange.

Sir William Stanley.

John, Lord Dynham.

Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke.

Giles, Lord Daubeny.

Sir Edward Poynings.

Sir Edward Woodville.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton.

Sir John Cheyney.

Sir Richard Guilford.

Sir Thomas Lovell.

Sir Thomas Brandon.

Sir Reginald Bray.

Sir Rees ap Thomas.

Sir John Savage.

Sir Richard Poole.

Fifty-two Knights, installed in the reign of King  
Henry VIII.

Charles V. Emperor of Germany.

Ferdinand, King of Hungary.

Francis, King of France.

Emanuel, King of Portugal.

James, King of Scotland.

Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, &c.

Julian de Medicis.

Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

John Sutton, Earl of Northumberland.

Anna, Duke of Montmorency.

Henry Courtney, Earl of Devonshire,

William



William Parr, Earl of Effex.  
 William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester.  
 William Howard, Earl of Surrey.  
 Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire.  
 William Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel.  
 John Vere, Earl of Oxford.  
 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.  
 Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland.  
 Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.  
 Philip Chabot, Earl of Newblanch.  
 Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland.  
 Robert Ratchiff, Viscount Fitzwater.  
 Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.  
 William Fitz Williams, Earl of Southampton.  
 Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Effex.  
 John Russell, Earl of Bedford.  
 Thomas Lord Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton.  
 Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle.  
 Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, afterwards Viscount Hereford.  
 Edward Howard, Admiral of England.  
 George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.  
 Thomas West, Lord de la Warr.  
 Thomas Dacre, Lord Gillesland.  
 Thomas, Lord Darcy.  
 Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley.  
 William Blount, Lord Mountjoy.  
 Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle.  
 Sir William Sandes, afterwards Lord Sandes.  
 Henry, Lord Marney.

Thomas Audley, Lord Audley.

Sir John Gage.

Sir Henry Guilford.

Sir Nicholas Carew.

Sir Anthony Brown.

Sir Thomas Cheney.

Sir Richard Wingfield.

Sir Anthony Wingfield.

Sir Anthony St. Leger.

Sir John Wallop.

Thirteen Knights, installed in the reign of King  
Edward VI.

Henry H. King of France.

Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.

Henry Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland.

Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby.

Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudely.

Thomas West, Lord de la Warr.

George, Lord Cobham.

Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

William, Lord Paget.

Thomas, Lord Darcy of Chiche.

Sir Andrew Sutton, afterwards Dudley.

Eight Knights, installed in the reign of Queen Mary.

Philip, King of Spain.

Emanuel, Duke of Savoy.

Henry Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex.

Anthony

Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague.

William, Lord Howard of Effingham.

William, Lord Grey of Wilton.

Edward, Lord Hastings.

Sir Robert Rochester.

Fifty-three Knights, installed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Maximilian, Emperor of Germany.

Charles IX, King of France.

Henry III, King of France and Poland.

Frederick, King of Denmark.

Adolphus, Duke of Holstein.

John Casimir, Count Palatine.

Francis, Duke of Montmorency.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg.

William Parr, Marquis of Northampton.

Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby.

William Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

Henry Manners, Earl of Rutland.

William Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

Ambrose Sutton, Earl of Warwick.

Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford.

Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Robert Sutton, Earl of Leicester.

Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex.

Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland.

Henry Radcliff, Earl of Suffex.  
 Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.  
 Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory.  
 Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.  
 George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.  
 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.  
 Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester.  
 Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Suffex.  
 William Stanley, Earl of Derby.  
 Arthur, Lord Grey of Wilton.  
 Charles, Lord Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham.  
 Edmund Bruges, Lord Chandos.  
 Rudolph, Emperor of Germany.  
 Henry Cary, Lord Hunston.  
 William Cecil, Lord Burghley.  
 William Brooke, Lord Cobham.  
 Henry, Lord Scroope, of Bolton.  
 Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset.  
 Henry IV. King of France.  
 Thomas, Lord Burgh.  
 Edmund Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.  
 Thomas Lord Howard, of Walden.  
 George Cary, Lord Hunston.  
 Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy.  
 Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham.  
 Thomas Lord Scroope, of Bolton.  
 Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley and Earl of Exeter.  
 Sir Henry Sidney.  
 Sir Christopher Hatton.  
 Sir Francis Knolle.  
 Sir Henry Lee.



**Twenty-six Knights, installed in the reign of King  
James I.**

Christian IV. King of Denmark.  
 Charles Prince of Wales, afterwards King of England.  
 James, Duke of York.  
 Frederick, Count Palatine.  
 Maurice, Prince of Orange.  
 Christian, Duke of Brunswick.  
 Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg.  
 Ulricus, Duke of Holstein.  
 Ludovicus, Duke of Lenox.  
 Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton.  
 John Erskin, Earl of Marr.  
 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.  
 Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.  
 Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.  
 Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon.  
 George Hume, Earl of Dunbar.  
 Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery.  
 Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.  
 Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester, afterwards Earl of  
 Somerset.  
 Thomas Erskin, Viscount Fenton.  
 William Lord Knolles, afterwards Earl of Banbury.  
 Francis, Earl of Rutland.  
 George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.  
 Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester.  
 James, Marquis of Hamilton.  
 Esme Stuart, Duke of Lenox.

**Twenty-five Knights, installed in the reign of King  
Charles II**

Gustavus, King of Sweden.  
 Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine.  
 Henry, Prince of Orange.  
 Claude de Lorain, Duke of Chevreuse.  
 William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.  
 James Hay, Earl of Carlisle.  
 Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset.  
 Henry Rich, Earl of Holland.  
 Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkshire.  
 Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk.  
 William Compton, Earl of Northampton.  
 Richard Weston, Earl of Portland.  
 Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.  
 William Cecil, Earl of Exeter.  
 James, Marquis of Hamilton.  
 James Stewart, Duke of Lennox.  
 Henry Danvers, Earl of Derby.  
 William Douglas, Earl of Morton.  
 Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland.  
 Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards King of Eng-  
 land.  
 Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.  
 James, Duke of York, afterwards King of England.  
 Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine.  
 William, Prince of Orange.  
 Bernard, Duke D'Espermon.  
 Charles XI. King of Sweden.  
 George, Duke of Saxony.

**Forty-seven Knights, installed in the reign of King  
Charles II,**

**Maurice, Count Palatine of the Rhine.**

**James Butler, Duke of Ormand.**

**Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine.**

**George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.**

**William, Duke of Hamilton.**

**Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton.**

**William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.**

**James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.**

**James Stanley, Earl of Derby.**

**George Digby, Earl of Bristol.**

**Henry, Duke of Gloucester.**

**Henry-Charles, Prince of Tarente.**

**William de Nassau, Prince of Orange.**

**Frederick, Marquis of Brandenburg.**

**John Gasper, Count de Granville.**

**George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.**

**Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich.**

**William Seymour, Duke of Somerset.**

**Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.**

**Charles Stewart, Duke of Richmond.**

**Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.**

**Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester.**

**William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.**

**Christian, King of Denmark.**

**James Scot, Duke of Monmouth.**

**James Stewart, Duke of Cambridge.**

**Charles XI. King of Sweden.**

**John George, Duke of Saxony.**

Chris-

Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle.  
 John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale.  
 James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.  
 Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester.  
 Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory.  
 William Russell, Earl of Bedford.  
 Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.  
 Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans.  
 Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Cleveland.  
 John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.  
 Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.  
 Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby.  
 Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine.  
 Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.  
 Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond.  
 William, Duke of Hamilton.  
 George, Prince of Denmark.  
 George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland.  
 Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

**Five Knights, installed in the reign of King James II,**

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.  
 Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.  
 Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.  
 Lewis Durasfort, Earl of Feversham.  
 Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

**Fifteen Knights, installed in the reign of King William  
and Queen Mary.**

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.  
 Frederick, Duke of Schomberg.

William



William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.  
 Charles Sackville, Duke of Dorset.  
 William, Duke of Brunswick.  
 John George, Duke of Saxony.  
 Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury.  
 Frederick I. King of Prussia.  
 William, son of Princess Anne.  
 William Bentinck, Earl of Portland.  
 John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.  
 Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.  
 Arnold Joost Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.  
 James Douglas, Duke of Queensbury.  
 George Lewis, Elector of Brunswick, afterwards King  
 of England.

Thirteen Knights, installed in the reign of Queen Anne.

Wriothesley Russell, Duke of Bedford.  
 John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.  
 Mynhardt, Duke of Schomberg.  
 Sidney, Lord Godolphin.  
 George Augustus, Elector of Hanover, afterwards  
 King of England.  
 William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.  
 John Campbell, Duke of Argyle.  
 Henry Grey, Earl of Kent.  
 Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.  
 Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.  
 John Paulet, Earl Paulet.  
 Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.  
 Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.  
 Twenty-

**Twenty-one Knights, installed in the reign of King George I.**

Those with \* before their names are the present Knights.  
Those with † died before installed.

- Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton.
- John Manners, Duke of Rutland.
- Lionel Sackville, Earl of Dorset.
- Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax.
- Frederick Lewis, Prince of Brunswick.
- Ernest Augustus, Duke of York.
- Charles Beaulieu, Duke of St. Albans.
- John Montagu, Duke of Montagu.
- Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle.
- James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.
- Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston.
- Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
- Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.
- Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
- Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton.
- John Manners, Duke of Rutland.
- John Kerr, Duke of Roxborough.
- Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.
- Charles, Viscount Townshend.
- Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond.
- Sir Robert Walpole.

**Thirty-three Knights, installed in the reign of King George II.**

- William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.
- Phillip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.  
 William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange.  
 William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.  
 Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.  
 William Capel, Earl of Essex.  
 James, Earl Waldegrave.  
 Charles Beauclerc, Duke of St. Albans.  
 Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.  
 Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston.  
 William Bentinck, Duke of Portland.  
 \* George, Prince of Wales, now King of England.  
 Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha.  
 Charles, Margrave of Anspach.  
 \* Frederick, Prince of Hesse-Cassel.  
 \* Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds.  
 John Russell, Duke of Bedford.  
 William-Ann Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.  
 John, Earl Granville.  
 Edward Augustus, second son of Frederick Prince  
 of Wales, afterwards Duke of York.  
 \* William, Prince of Orange.  
 \* Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of  
 Newcastle.  
 Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchilsea.  
 \* George Montagu, Earl of Cardigan, now Duke of  
 Montague.  
 William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.  
 Henry Howard, Earl of Carlisle.  
 \* Hugh Percy, now Duke of Northumberland.  
 \* Francis, Earl of Hertford.  
 James, Earl Waldegrave.



\* Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick.

Charles Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

Richard Grenville, Earl Temple.

Ten Knights, installed in the reign of King George III.

\* William-Henry, of Brunswick, third son of Frederick Prince of Wales, now Duke of Gloucester.

\* John Stuart, Earl of Bute.

\* George, Prince of Wales.

\* Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck.

\* Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, fourth son of Frederick Prince of Wales.

\* Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

\* William Charles Frederick, hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.

\* George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.

\* Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton.

\* Granville Leveson, Earl Gower.

+ Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

+ William, Earl of Rochford.

+ George, Earl of Hallifax.

The following are not installed.

\* Frederick North (commonly called Lord North), son and heir apparent to Francis, Earl of Guilford.

\* Thomas, Viscount Weymouth.

\* Charles, Duke of Richmond.

\* William, Duke of Devonshire.

\* Charles, Duke of Rutland.



\* William, Earl of Shelburne.

\* William-Henry of Brunswick, third son of King George III.

Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester; *Prelate of the Order.*

Hon. Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Salisbury,  
Chancellor.

Hon. and Rev. John Harley, D. D. *Register.*

Ralph Bigland, Esq. *Garter Principal King of Arms.*

Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. *Usher of the Black Rod.*

## F E E S

## F E E S

Due to the King's servants from all persons that receive the honour of Knighthood.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Earl Marshal of England	3	13	4
To the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants of Arms	8	10	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the privy chamber	5	0	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters	5	0	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	5	0	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters	4	0	0
To the Knight Harbinger	3	6	8
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	5	6	8
To the Serjeant at Arms	5	0	0
To the Robes office	4	0	0
To the Pages of the Bed Chamber	4	0	0
To the King's Barber.	1	0	0
To the Wardrobe office	2	5	4
To the Serjeant and office of the Trumpet	3	0	0
To the Gentlemen of the Cellar and Buttery	1	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed Chamber	2	0	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	1	0	0
To the Serjeant Porter	1	0	0
To the Porters at the Gate	1	0	0
To the Yeomen Ushers	1	0	0
To the Yeomen of the Month	1	16	0
To the Closet Keeper of the Books, &c.	0	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	0	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	0	10	0
To the Pages of the Presence	0	10	0
To the Drum Major	0	13	4
To the King's Footmen	0	2	0
To the King's Coachmen	0	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's body	5	0	0
	76	15	4

Note. There is also to the six pages of the Bed Chamber three pounds more if Knighted within the Verge thereof.

79 15 4

Instal.

Installation Fees and Dues to the Officers and College of Windsor, paid by the Knights of the Order of the Garter. (From Pote's History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle.)

Dean and Canons.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	20	0	0
A Stranger Prince	10	0	0
A Prince of Wales	20	0	0
A Duke	10	0	0
A Marquis	8	6	8
An Earl	6	13	4
A Viscount	5	16	8
A Baron	5	0	0
A Knight Batchelor	3	6	8

The Choir of Windsor.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	16	0	0
A Stranger Prince	8	10	0
A Prince of Wales	16	0	0
A Duke.	8	10	0
A Marquis	6	15	0
An Earl	5	10	0
A Viscount	4	0	0
A Baron	4	0	0
A Knight Batchelor.	3	0	0

Register of the Order.

Installation Fees.

Fees for each Knight's Robe.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
A Knight Batchelor	0	13	4		28	0	0
A Baron	0	13	4		30	0	0
A Viscount	0	13	4		32	0	0
An Earl	0	13	4	and	34	0	0
A Marquis	0	13	4		36	0	0
A Duke	0	13	4		38	0	0
A Prince	0	13	4		40	0	0

Garter.

Fees for each Knight's Robe.

	£.	s.	d.
A Prince of Wales	60	0	0
A Duke	55	0	0
A Marquis	50	0	0
An Earl	45	0	0
A Viscount	40	0	0
A Baron	35	0	0
A Knight Batchelor	30	0	0



Garter's Fees for Installation.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	30	0	0
A Stranger Prince	20	0	0
A Prince of Wales	40	0	0
A Duke	35	0	0
A Marquis	30	0	0
An Earl	25	0	0
A Viscount	20	0	0
A Baron	15	0	0
A Knight Bachelor	10	0	0

Black Rod's Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	20	0	0
A Stranger Prince	20	0	0
A Prince of Wales	40	0	0
A Duke	20	0	0
A Marquis	18	0	0
An Earl	16	0	0
A Viscount	14	0	0
A Baron	12	0	0
A Knight Bachelor	10	0	0

# Fees to the Sovereign's Servants, to be paid by every Knight of the Order of the Garter.

	Prince.	Duke.	Marquis.	Earl.	Viscount.	Baron.	Kt. Bart.
To the Wardrobe	6	0	2	0	1	1	5
To the Trumpets	12	0	5	0	3	2	0
To the Sergeant Trumpeter	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
To the Musicians, four Companies 16	0	0	7	0	5	4	0
Knight Harbinger	3	0	6	0	3	6	3
Drum and Fifes	4	0	15	0	10	6	0
To the Porter	6	0	2	0	2	1	0
Master Cook	3	0	5	0	2	1	0
Serjeant Porter	6	0	0	0	1	1	0
Vettry	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Yeomen Harbingers	6	0	10	0	2	1	0
Ullers of the Hall	2	0	5	0	1	1	0
Grooms of the Chamber	3	0	5	0	2	1	0
Yeomen Ullers	6	0	0	0	2	1	0
Quarter Waiters	8	16	3	16	3	10	2
Sewers	8	0	3	16	3	2	0
Buttery	3	0	5	0	1	1	0
Pantry	3	0	5	0	1	1	0
Cellar	3	0	5	0	1	1	0
	103	16	46	15	39	35	26
	103	16	46	15	39	35	26

# **Fees Due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod for Installment of Knights of the Garter.**

	£.	s.	d.
The Prince 100 marks	66	13	4
A Duke	20	0	0
A Marquis 25 Marks	16	13	4
An Earl 20 Marks	12	13	4

Note, three cushions after their installments are his Fees.

The Lodge and little Park at Windsor belongs to him as being appointed him by the Order, with the meads. The Hay is disposed of by him. The Deer being served, he has the of keeping twelve Milch Kine. The Vineyard belongs to him, for which the King having the House for several offices, as Gentleman-Usher in the Castle, he hath two Fee Bucks and two Fee Does.

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent abroad to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from his Majesty, per Diem £. 4.

For Due to the Gentleman's Office of the Black  
 Rod for Installation of the Gentleman.

100 100  
 100 100  
 100 100  
 100 100  
 100 100

The Prince 100 marks  
 A Duke  
 A Marquis 50 marks  
 An Earl 20 marks

Note, three cushions after their installations and his feet.

The Lodge and little Park at Windsor belongs to  
 him as being appointed him by the King's gift. The  
 meads. The Hay is disposed of by him. The Park  
 being served, he has the of keeping twelve Mith Kins.  
 The Vineyard belongs to him, for which the King hav-  
 ing the House for several offices, as Gentleman-Ushe-  
 in the Castle, he hath two Fox Hounds and two Fox  
 Dogs.

At the Assignment of any Knight of the Garter,  
 his upper Robe belongs to him.  
 When he is sent abroad to any Prince with the  
 Garter, and an Order that he is to be sent, his  
 allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from his  
 Majesty, per Diem 4.



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## KNIGHTS BANNERETS.

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## KNIGHTS BANNERETS.

THIS Order is certainly honourable, because conferred upon some heroic action performed in the field. *Selden* says, the first account of this dignity of honour is in the reign of Edward the First, in the account of his Wardrobe.

That Knights Bannerets were next to Barons in dignity appears by the statute made in the fifth year of King Richard II. Stat. 2. Chap. 4. by which statute, such Bannerets were anciently called by summons to the Parliament; they still continue the next degree to the nobility, are allowed to bear Arms with supporters; they take place of Barons, and anciently had Knights Batchelors and Esquires to serve under them.

King Charles I. did, by his letters patents, ordain that the wives of Bannerets and their heirs male should have the precedence as well after as before the deaths of their husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the wives of all those of whom the Knights Barons and their heirs male had the precedence, and even before the wives of Knights Barons.

Bannerets have no particular badge worn on their Garments, but in England their arms are painted on a banner placed in the paws of the supporters to their arms.

The ceremony of their creation is thus: The King, or his General, at the head of his army, drawn up in order of battle after a victory, under the royal standard displayed, attended by all the officers and nobility present, receives the Knight, led between two Knights,

\* Chamberlayne's Present State of Great Britain.

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King Charles I. did, by his letters patents, ordain that the wives of Bannerets and their heirs male should have the precedency as well after as before the deaths of their husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the wives of all those of whom the Knights Baronets and their heirs male had the precedency, and even before the wives of Knights Baronets\*.

*Bannerets have no particular badge worn on their Garments, but in England their arms are painted on a banner placed in the paws of the supporters to their arms.*

The ceremony of their creation is thus: The King, or his General, at the head of his army, drawn up in order of battle after a victory, under the royal standard displayed, attended by all the officers and nobility present, receives the Knight, led between two Knights,

\* Chamberlayne's Present State of Great Britain.

carrying his pennon of arms in his hand, the Herald's walking before him, who proclaim his valiant achievements, for which he has deserved to be made a Knight Banneret, and to display his banner in the field; then the King or the General says to him, *Advances thy Banneret*, and causes the point of his pennon to be rent off; then the new Knight, having the trumpets before him sounding, the nobility and officers bearing him company, is sent back to his tent, where they are all entertained.

The words the Herald says to the King or his General, upon presenting the Knight, are these;

"May it please your Grace to understand, that this Gentleman hath shewed himself valiant in the field, and for so doing deserveth to be advanced to the degree of a Knight Banneret, as worthy from henceforth to bear a banner in the war."

The Herald's that conducted him were to receive for their fees three pounds six shillings and eight pence; and if he was before a Knight Batchelor, then he was to pay to the trumpets twenty shillings.

In the year 1773, at a review of the Royal Navy at Portsmouth, his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knights Banneret, on the following flag officers and commanders under the royal standard, who kneeling, kissed hands upon the occasion; viz. Admirals, Pye and Spry; Captains, Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon.

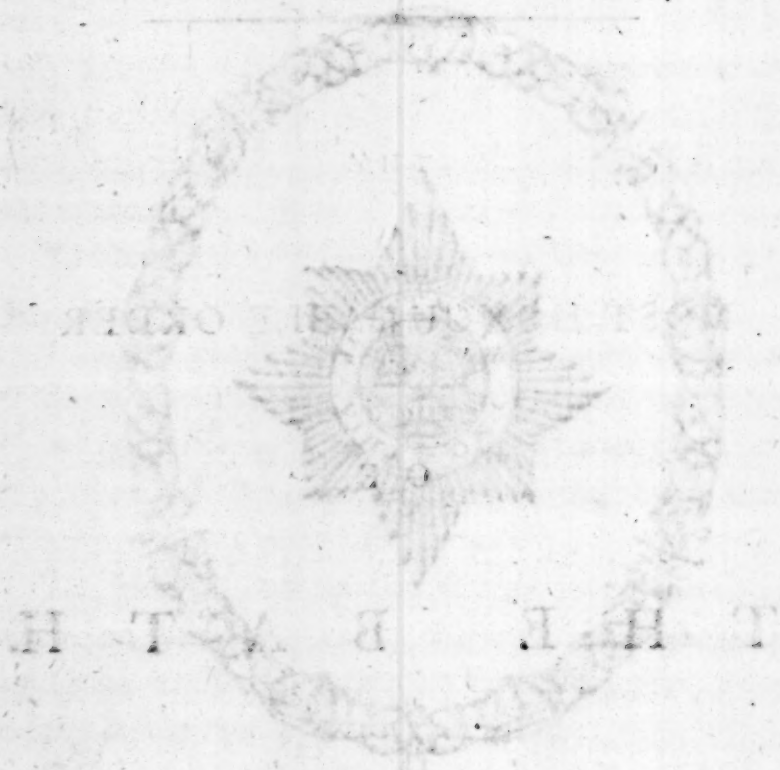
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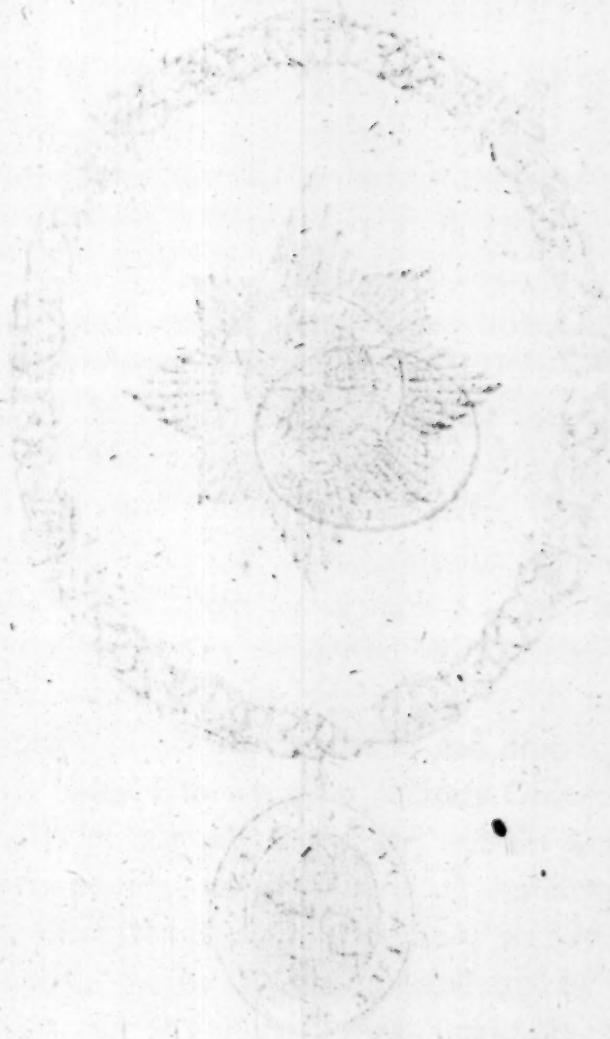


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THE  
MOST HONOURABLE ORDER  
OF  
THE BATH.

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CREATION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE

*The Star and Collar of the  
Order of the Bath*

3

GEORGE the Great Bi-  
tain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of  
the Faith. To all, to whom the presents shall  
come, greeting. Whereas our Royal predecessors  
upon their wife and children, have  
on occasion of certain ceremonies conferred  
with their state, the illustrious, the  
Princes of the blood, the Nobility,  
Princes, Officers, and others distinguished by  
their birth, quality, and personal merit, the degree of  
Knighthood, which hath been denominated the Knights-  
hood of the Bath; We, being moved by the same con-  
siderations, do hereby declare our Royal intention, not  
only to re-establish and improve the said honour of  
Knighthood in its former state and dignity, but to  
erect the same into a regular Military Order; and ac-  
cordingly, of our especial grace, certain knowledge,  
and mere motion, and by the authority of our Royal Pre-  
rogative, being the first time, we have institut-  
ed, erected, constituted, created, and by these our  
letters patents do institute, erect, constitute, and cre-  
ate, a Military Order of Knighthood, to be, and be  
called for ever hereafter by the name and title of The  
Order of the Bath; wherof we, our heirs and suc-  
cessors, Kings of this realm, for ever shall be Sovereigns,  
reigns.





CREATION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE  
ORDER OF THE BATH.

**G**EORGE, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our Royal Predecessors, upon divers wise and honourable considerations, have, on occasion of certain august solemnities, conferred, with great state, upon their Royal Issue male, the Princes of the Blood Royal, several of their Nobility, Principal Officers, and other Persons distinguished by their birth, quality, and personal merit, that degree of Knighthood which hath been denominated *The Knighthood of the Bath*; We, being moved by the same considerations, do hereby declare our Royal intention, not only to re-establish and support the said honour of Knighthood in its former lustre and dignity, but to erect the same into a regular Military Order: and accordingly, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by virtue of our Royal Prerogative, being the fountain of honour, we have instituted, erected, constituted, and created, and by these our letters patents do institute, erect, constitute, and create, a Military Order of Knighthood, to be, and be called for ever hereafter by the name and title of *The Order of the Bath*; whereof we, our heirs and successors, Kings of this realm, for ever shall be Sovereigns;

reigns; which said Order shall consist of a Great Master, to continue during the pleasure of us, our heirs, or successors, and thirty-six companions, to be from time to time nominated and appointed by us, our heirs or successors, wherein a succession shall be always regularly continued: which said Order shall be governed by statutes and ordinances, to be from time to time made, ordained, altered, and abrogated, by us, our heirs and successors, at our and their pleasure. And to the end that such statutes may be legally established, we, following the example of our royal predecessor King Edward the Third, of glorious memory, founder of the most noble Order of the Garter, who gave sanction to the statutes of that order, by affixing to them the seal, which had been by his command made and appointed for the same Order, do hereby direct and appoint, that a seal shall be immediately engraven, having upon one side the representation of our royal Person on horseback in armour, the shield *Azure*; three Imperial crowns *Or*, the arms usually ascribed to the renowned King Arthur, with this circumscription, *Sigillum Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo*; and on the reverse the same arms empaling our royal arms; and our Royal will and pleasure is, that the said seal shall for ever hereafter be the seal of the said Order of the Bath; and that the statutes, to be perpetually and inviolably observed within the said Order, shall be established, and sealed by and with the same seal. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, declare and ordain, that the said statutes, so to be given by us, our heirs or successors, to which the said seal shall be affixed,

affixed, shall be of the same force and validity, as if the same statutes, and every article of them, had been verbatim recited in these our letters patents, and had been passed under the great seal of this our realm. And further we do hereby ordain, constitute, nominate, and appoint, our right trusty and right entirely-beloved cousin John Duke of Montagu to be the first Great Master of the said Order, to hold the said office during our pleasure, with such powers, privileges, and emoluments, and subject to such regulations, as shall be for that purpose appointed in the statutes to be established by us, our heirs or successors, as aforesaid. And whereas it is absolutely necessary for the dignity and service of this order, that there should be Officers peculiarly appropriated thereto, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will and ordain, that there shall be for ever hereafter a Dean, Register, King of Arms, Genealogist, Secretary, Usher, and Messenger, of and belonging to the said Order, whose respective duties, privileges, emoluments, and perquisites, shall be particularly expressed and declared in the said statutes. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, constitute, create, and appoint, the Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, for the time being, to be for ever hereafter Dean of the said Order, and do for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full power and authority to the Great Master of the said Order, for the time being, to constitute, nominate, and appoint, under the seal hereby appointed for the said Order, a Register, King of Arms, Genealogist, Secretary, Usher, and



and Messenger, of the said Order; and from time to time to fill up the places of such Officers upon vacancies, according to such rules and directions as shall for that purpose be laid down and expressed in the said statutes to be given as aforesaid. And to the end that the respective fees, to be paid to the several Officers of the said Order of the Bath, by such persons as shall be nominated unto, and accept the honour of a companion of the said Order, may be certain and fixed; we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will and declare, that all such fees shall be specially and particularly ascertained and established in and by the statutes to be given and ordained to and for the said Order, by us, our heirs or successors, under the seal hereby appointed for the said Order, and shall be of the like force and effect as if the same had been particularly expressed and set forth in these our letters patents. And lastly, we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, that these our letters patents, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be, in and by all things, good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing, whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the eighteenth day of May, in the eleventh year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,

BISSE and BRAY,

GEORGE



## GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable Order of the Bath, To all, to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas we are resolved to advance the honour and splendour of the most honourable Order of the Bath; we, by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in consequence of the power reserved to us in the statutes, do hereby ordain and enjoin, That the following articles and explanations are, and shall be always, deemed to be part and parcel of the statutes to be perpetually observed.

*First*, It is our royal pleasure, and we hereby enjoin, That the Master of our jewel-house for the time being shall, upon the warrant of the Great Master of this Order, provide for every Companion that is, or shall be, elected into this Order, a collar of gold of thirty ounces troy weight; which collar shall be composed of several imperial crowns of gold, tied or linked with gold knots enamelled white, representing the white laces mentioned in the antient ceremonials of conferring the Knighthood of the Bath; which said collar having the badge or symbol of this Order thereto pendent, the Companions are and shall be obliged to wear upon all festivals, processions of installations, and other ceremonies relating to this Order, and also in presence of us, our heirs and successors, upon such other feasts usually termed Collar days, when the Knights of our most noble Order of the Garter attend our royal person

invested with their collars; and that the said collar may for the future be represented upon pictures, limnings, sculptures, and monuments, of these Companions; which collar shall not be alienated for any cause whatever; but the executors, or administrators, of every deceased Companion, shall return the same within three months to the Great Master of this Order.

*Secondly*, We likewise hereby declare it to be our royal pleasure, that the banner, which shall be placed over the stall of each Companion of this Order, shall be two yards in length, and one yard three quarters in breadth, fringed about with red and white silk; and that, in the lowest margin, the name and title of the companion shall be inscribed with letters of gold, upon a black ground; and that the crest, helmet, and sword, shall likewise be affixed to the stall of every Knight, and be removed in like manner as the plates, according to the fourteenth article of the statutes: and that, after the deaths of the Companions, these banners, crests, helmets, and swords, (being first offered in solemn manner) shall then be hung up about the pillars, or in some other convenient place, towards the west end of the Abbey-church of Westminster, to remain to posterity, for the memorial of the deceased Knights, as a public testimony of their honour. And we hereby direct, that the banner of our royal arms, being two yards and a half long, and two yards in breadth, shall be embroidered upon velvet, which, with our crest, helmet, and sword, shall be hung over our stall.

*Thirdly*, Whereas some persons may be elected into this order, who, by reason of our employments in the  
service

service of the Crown, by sickness, or other unforeseen accidents, may be necessarily prevented from attending their installations in person, within the time limited; we hereby decree, that such persons, having actually received the honour of Knighthood, and a dispensation for the non-observance of any rites belonging to the Knighthood of the Bath, and having also obtained permission under the seal of the Order, shall and may substitute and appoint a person of honour, being a Knight, to be his proxy or deputy, to be installed for him; which deputy, having the mantle upon his right arm, shall proceed, from the door of the Chapter-house, unto the stall of his principal, and shall there be installed in the manner directed by the statutes, holding the mantle on his arm, and shall take the oath in the name of the Companion: and such Companion shall thereby be as fully invested with the said Order, as if he had been installed in person, in the manner before mentioned in the eighth article.

*Fourthly,* We hereby ordain and enjoin, that over and above the fees determined by these our statutes, every person elected, or to be elected, into this most honourable Order, shall also regularly pay all such other fees, as have been settled by our royal predecessors, by grants under the great seal, upon the reception of the Knighthood of the Bath; and until all fees are fully and actually discharged, no banner, helmet, sword, or plate, of any Companion of this Order, shall be set up, or permitted to remain, in the chapel of King Henry the Seventh.

Given under our sign manual, this first day of June,  
in the eleventh year of our reign.

## GEORGE R.

It is our royal will and pleasure, that the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath, appointed, by us, our heirs and successors, shall, for their greater distinction and honour, upon all occasions whatsoever, bear and use supporters to their arms : and therefore we, by these presents, direct and command our *Garter Principal King of Arms* for the time being, and his successors in that office, to grant supporters to all Companions of our said Order, who are or shall not be entitled to bear supporters by virtue of their peerages.

Given under our sign manual, this second day of June, in the eleventh year of our reign.

## GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to all, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we have been graciously pleased, in and by the statutes of the said Order, to enjoin the master of our jewel-house for the time being, upon a warrant from the Great Master of our said Order, to provide for every Companion, who is, or shall be elected into the Order aforesaid, a collar of gold of thirty ounces, troy weight, having the badge or symbol of



the Order thereto pendent (see plate 3.): Now it is our royal will and pleasure, and we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in pursuance of the powers reserved to us by the said statutes, ordain and appoint, that the following article and explanations are, and shall be always deemed to be, part and parcel of the statutes to be perpetually observed within our said Order, *viz.*

“ That each of the said collars shall be composed of  
 “ nine imperial crowns of gold, and of eight gold  
 “ roses and thistles, issuing from a gold sceptre, ena-  
 “ melled in their proper colours, tied or linked toge-  
 “ ther with seventeen gold knots, enamelled white.”

Given at our court at Hanover, the sixteenth day of  
 November, 1725, O. S. in the twelfth year of  
 our reign.

## GEORGE R,

GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to all persons, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we are firmly resolved, according to our former declarations, to support and advance the honour, dignity, and splendour, of this most honourable Order; we, by virtue of our prerogative, and in consequence of the power reserved and vested in us by our letters patent, under our great seal, do hereby ordain and enjoin, that the following articles, additions,

and explanations, are, and for the future shall be taken and deemed to be, part and parcel of the statutes to be inviolably and perpetually observed within this most honourable Order.

*First*, Whereas we declared our royal pleasure, that the Companions of this our most honourable Order of the Bath should be obliged to wear their collars upon all festivals, processions, installations, and other ceremonies relating to this Order, and also in presence of us, our heirs and successors, upon such other feasts, usually termed Collar days, when the Knights of our most noble Order of the Garter attend our royal person invested with their collars; in consideration of this our former direction and injunction, we hereby decree, determine, and ordain, that upon all such Collar days the Knights Companions of this our most honourable Order of the Bath, for the time being, shall have and enjoy the privilege of waiting upon the royal person of us, our heirs and successors, in all processions to, and returns from, the royal chapel, in a separate class by themselves, going two in breast when the companions are fellows, otherwise single, according to the situation of their respective stalls; and shall thus place and range themselves next to, and immediately below Privy Counsellors; with permission however to such Companions who are, or shall hereafter be, entitled to an higher precedence, by their peerages, offices, or the eminencies of their births, to place and range themselves, in such processions, according to the respective state or degree due to them by virtue thereof.

*Secondly*, Whereas the Great Master of our said most honourable Order of the Bath, in pursuance of our letters patent under our great seal, did constitute a *Genealogist*, create a *King of Arms*, and appoint a *Gentleman-Usher*; and we, for the dignity of the said Order, being resolved to invest these three officers with larger powers than are contained in our former statutes, do therefore, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and especial grace, hereby for us, our heirs and successors, make, ordain, constitute, erect, and appoint, our trusty and well-beloved servant John Anstis, jun. esq. the present *Genealogist* of this our most honourable Order of the Bath, our *Herald of Arms*, with our dear entirely-beloved grandson Prince William, first and principal Companion of our said most honourable Order, and with the first and principal Companion thereof for the time being, by the style and title of *Blanc Courfier*; and by these presents do appoint, commission, empower, and direct, the Great Master of our said Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify to our Attorney or Solicitor-general, our royal will and command under the seal of our said Order, forthwith to prepare a bill for our royal signature to pass under our great seal, containing our grant to the said John Anstis, jun. of the aforesaid office of *Blanc Courfier*, in the manner above specified, with that title, and all rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore enjoyed by any Herald of our predecessors, or of any of them, under any denomination whatsoever, with any Prince of the Blood Royal, or by any other Herald of any Prince, Duke, or Earl, of the Blood Royal, or

by any other Herald of any Nobleman whatever; to have and to hold the said office of '*Blanc Courfier*', during his good behaviour, with all rights thereto appertaining, with the yearly salary of forty marks, payable out of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as other our Heralds now receive; in which said bill our royal pleasure is, that a clause be inserted, declaring, that, for the honour of our said Order, this office of *Blanc Courfier* our Herald shall for the future be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated, with the office of *Genealogist* of our said most honourable Order of the Bath. And we hereby also, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and especial grace, do for us, our heirs and successors, erect, make, constitute, and ordain, our trusty and well-beloved servant Grey Longueville, Esq. *Bath King of Arms* of our most honourable military Order of the Bath, *Gloucester King of Arms* and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; which said office of *Gloucester* is now vacant, and in our disposal: and we do appoint and direct the Great Master of this our Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify to our Attorney or Solicitor-general our royal will and command, under the seal of our said Order, immediately to prepare a bill for our royal signature to pass our great seal, containing our grant of the said office of *Gloucester*, in the manner above specified, to the said Grey Longueville, *Bath King of Arms* of our most honourable military Order of the Bath, with all rights, privileges, and immunities, thereunto belonging; to have and to hold the same, during his good behaviour, in as full  
and



and ample manner as Richard Champney, or any other, ever had, or ought to have enjoyed the same, with the yearly salary of forty pounds payable out of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as other our provincial King of Arms are entitled to receive; in which said bill our royal will and pleasure is, that there shall be clauses inserted, empowering the said *Gloucester* to grant arms and crests to persons residing within our dominions of Wales, either jointly with our *Garter* principal King of Arms, or singly by himself, with the consent, and at the pleasure, of our Earl Marshal, or his deputy, for the time being; and that for the future this office of *Gloucester* shall be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated, with the office of *Bath King of Arms* of the most honourable military Order of the *Bath* and *Gloucester* King of Arms, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; and which said *Bath King of Arms*, for the dignity of this most honourable Order, shall in all assemblies, and at all times, have and take the place and precedency above and before all other provincial Kings of Arms whatever. And we likewise, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and especial grace, do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, make, ordain, constitute, erect, and appoint, our trusty and well-beloved servant Edmond Sawyer, Esq. Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rod of our most honourable Order of the *Bath*, our Herald of Arms, with the Great Master of our said Order for the time being, by the style and title of *Brunswick*: and by these presents we do appoint, empower, and direct, the Great  
 Master

Master of our said Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify to our Attorney or Solicitor-general, under the seal of our said Order, our royal pleasure and command forthwith to prepare a bill for our royal signature to pass under great seal, containing our grant to the said Edmond Sawyer of the office of *Brunswick* in the manner before specified, with that title, and all rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore enjoyed by any Herald of our predecessors, or of any of them under any denomination whatsoever, with any Duke, or other Nobleman, or by any Herald of any Duke, or other Nobleman, to have and to hold the said office of *Brunswick* during his good behaviour, with all rights thereto belonging, with the like yearly salary of forty marks, payable out of the exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as other our heralds now receive; in which said bill our royal pleasure is, that a clause be inserted, declaring, that, for the honour of our said Order, this office of *Brunswick* Herald shall for the future be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated, with the office of Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rod of our said most honourable Order of the Bath: and that in these several bills all such other proper and beneficial clauses shall be recited, as our Attorney or Solicitor-general shall judge fit and convenient for making these our separate grants most firm, valid, and effectual in the law. And our will and pleasure being, that these three officers shall be formally and regularly created with the ceremonies accustomed in those respective cases, we hereby empower, appoint, and direct, the Great Master of our said

said most honourable Order of the Bath, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify, under the seal of our said Order, our royal will and command, to our Earl Marshal of England, or his deputy, to create the said John Anstis, jun. the *Genealogist* of our most honourable Order of the Bath, to be *Blanc Courfier Herald*; Grey Longueville, *Bath*, to be *Hanover Herald*; and, as soon as that rite is finished, to create him *Gloucester King of Arms*, and Edmond Sawyer to be *Brunswick Herald*, with the due solemnities required on such occasions.

And we hereby decree and ordain, that all the officers of this most honourable Order of the Bath shall have liberty, at all times and in all places, to wear their respective Escutcheons appropriated to them separately by the statutes; and that, for the future, the *Genealogist*, being created an *Herald*, shall upon one side of his escutcheon bear the impression of the white horse richly enamelled thereon; *Bath*, being created *Gloucester*, upon one side of his escutcheon shall bear the arms of *Hanover*; and the *Gentleman-Usher*, being created *Brunswick*, shall bear upon one side of his escutcheon the impression of Charlemagne's crown: for which purposes the Great Master of our said Order is to issue his warrant to the officers of our Jewel-House for the enamelling thereof.

Given under our sign manual, this fourteenth day of January, 1725.

GEORGE

**GEORGE R.**

**GEORGE**, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, to all, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we are resolved to advance the honour of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, we by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in consequence of the power reserved to us in the statutes, do hereby ordain and enjoin, that the following articles and explanations are, and shall be always deemed to be, part and parcel of the statutes to be perpetually observed,

*First*, Whereas, in case a war should happen in Europe, we are determined that this realm should be in a posture of defence against the attempts of our enemies, we do hereby declare, ordain, create, constitute, and establish, that always, from henceforth, every companion of the said most honourable military Order of the Bath, in case of any danger of invasion from foreign enemies, or a rebellion at home, whenever they shall be summoned by the Great Master, under the seal of the Order, in the Sovereign's name, shall maintain, at his own proper cost and charge, four men at arms, and the Great Master shall maintain four trumpeters, for any number of days the Sovereign shall think proper, not exceeding forty two days in any one year; and shall allow to each man at arms two shillings a day, for himself and horse, during the said term of forty two days;  
after



after which term of forty-two days, if the said men at arms shall be continued in service, they, and their officers, shall be paid in the same manner as all other the horse of our armies of Great Britain are paid.

*Secondly*, That the said men at arms shall serve within any part of the realm which the Sovereign shall think proper, but not out of Great Britain.

*Thirdly*, That the Great Master of our said Order is, and always shall be, Captain and Commander in chief of the said men at arms.

*Fourthly*, That the Great Master of our said Order shall always appoint, under the seal of the Order, the following officers, to lead and command the said men at arms: that is, one captain-lieutenant, who shall receive the daily pay of eight of the said men at arms; one lieutenant, who shall receive the daily pay of seven of the said men at arms; one sub-lieutenant, who shall receive the daily pay of six of the said men at arms; one ensign, who shall receive the daily pay of four of the said men at arms; one guidon, who shall receive the daily pay of four of the said men at arms; and three quarter-masters, who shall receive, amongst them all, the daily pay of six of the said men at arms: that three of every four of the said men at arms to be so paid by each of the said Companions of the Order, and the four trumpeters to be paid by the Great Master, shall be clothed in scarlet cloth coats and waistcoats, with brass buttons, having the arms of the Order embroidered upon their right sleeve; that they shall each of them have a hat laced with gold lace, a blue cloak, a good and able horse, with a bit-bridle, saddle,

saddle, holsters, and bucket, cloak-straps, pectoral and crupper, and a housing of blue cloth, edged with gold lace, with the arms of the Order embroidered in the corners of the housing, and a skin fixed to the pommel of the saddle to cover the pistols; the whole at the sole charge of the companion who is to pay the said men at arms.

*Fifthly*, That each of the said men at arms shall be armed with a carbine, a case of pistols, a broad sword, an iron back and breast, and an iron scull-cap; and the officers of the said men at arms shall each of them be armed with a case of pistols, a broad sword, an iron back and breast, and an iron scull-cap; the whole at the charge of the Sovereign of the Order; for which purpose the Great Master of our said Order is to issue his warrant to the officers of our ordnance to provide the said Arms.

*Sixthly*, That from henceforth there shall always be a standard of the said Order, which shall be borne by the said men at arms; which standard shall be of blue silk, edged with a gold fringe, with the arms of the Order embroidered on each side of the said standard: for which purpose the Great Master of our said Order is to issue his warrant to the Great Master of our wardrobe to provide the said standard.

*Seventhly*, That whenever the Companions of the said Order shall be summoned to furnish the said men at arms, the said Companions shall agree upon and appoint a proper person to be their treasurer for the payment of the said men at arms, and their officers; and the Companions shall pay into the hands of the said treasurer

forer the forty two days pay for the four men at Arms to be provided and paid by each companion, for which the said treasurer is to be accountable to the said companions.

*Eighthly,* That in case, when any person shall be admitted a Knight Companion of the said most honourable military Order of the Bath, the Great Master of our said Order should, by sickness, or otherwise, be prevented from officiating in person for the admission of the said Companion; then and in such case the said Great Master shall have the liberty of appointing, under the seal of the Order, one of the Companions of the said Order to act as his deputy; and in case the Great Master shall not appoint such a deputy, then shall the eldest Companion of the Order present officiate as Great Master, nevertheless to be accountable to the Great Master for all fees and profits of the Order.

Given under our sign manual, this twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven.

The CEREMONIAL of the Knighthood and Investiture of the Earl of *Antrim*, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, May 5, 1779.

The Dean, the Knights, and the Officers of the Order, attended in the Privy Chamber, in their mantles, collars, &c. and proceeded from thence, after the levee, into the Sovereign's presence, in the following order, making the usual reverences.

*Gentleman Usher* of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the scarlet rod.

*Register and Secretary*, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

*Deputy to Bath King of Arms*, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the ribbon and badge of the Order on a velvet cushion.

*Knights Companions and Knights Elect*, according to their seniority; juniors first.

#### Knights Elect.

Right Hon. Sir John Irwine.

Sir George Howard.

Sir Robert Gunning.

#### Knights Companions.

Sir Charles Thompson.

Sir Ralph Payne.

Sir William Draper.

Earl of Bellamont.

Sir Charles Frederick.

Right Hon. Lord Amherst.

The



The Bishop of Rochester, *Dean of the Order*, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

Then, by the Sovereign's command, the Earl of Antrim was introduced into the presence by Sir Charles Thompson and Sir Ralph Payne, the two junior Knights present, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, with reverences as before.

The sword of state was delivered by Sir Charles Frederick, the second Knight in seniority; and the Earl of Antrim, kneeling, was knighted therewith; then, the Right Hon. Lord Anherst, the senior Knight, presented the ribbon and badge to the Sovereign; his Majesty put them over the new Knight's right shoulder, who, being thus invested, and having kissed his Majesty's hand, the procession returned to the Privy Chamber in the above order, the Earl of Antrim, the new Knight, preceding the three Knights elect.

The ceremony was performed in his Majesty's closet, several great Officers of the court being present.

## THE INSTALLATION

of the Knights Elect of the most Honourable

Order of the Bath, held at Westminster,

On the 19th of May, 1779.

THE above day being appointed for the installation of the Knights Elect of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, several of the Knights Companions, dressed in their surcoats of red taffata, lined with white, girt about with a white girdle, and in mantles of the same in the surcoat, made fast about the neck with a cord of white silk, tasselled of the same and gold, their mantles adorned on the left shoulder with the emblem of the Order, viz. three Imperial Crowns, Or, surrounded with this motto, "*Tria juncta in uno*," upon a circle Gules, and upon a star of eight points, Silver, which is daily worn on the upper garment of each Knight. See plate 3.

The Knights Elect, in their surcoats, mantles, and spurs, and proxies of the five absent Knights Elect, each bearing the mantle of his principal on his right arm, met in the Prince's Chamber, at Westminster, where their respective Esquires also attended, and went in procession to the South East door of Westminster-abbey; from thence passing down the South side aisle, and turning through the last arch next the great West door, they crossed the middle aisle, and proceeding up the North side aisle to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in the following order.

Six men in crimson silk scarves, with long staves, to clear the way, uncovered.

**Drums of his Majesty's household.**

**Drum Major.**

**Kettle-drums and Trumpets.**

**Sergeant Trumpeter, with his mace.**

**Twelve Almsmen** of the church of Westminster, two and two, in their gowns, having *three Imperial Crowns* embroidered upon that part which covered their right shoulders.

**The Messenger of the Order** in a furcoat of white silk, lined with red, having an hood of the same; and upon his right shoulder the plain eleuthicon of the Order; viz. *Azure, three Imperial Crowns, Or.*

**Esquires of the Knights Elect**, three and three, their caps in their hands.

**Esquires of the Knights Companions**, their caps on their heads.

**Prebendaries of the church of Westminster**, two and two, in white mantles lined with red, having the like badge on their right shoulder.

**Officers of Arms.**

**Pursuivants**, in their tabarts.

**Heralds**, in tabarts and collars.

**Provincial Kings of Arms**, in their tabarts, collars, and badges.

**Proxies**, wearing the furcoat, and girt with the sword of the Order, carrying the mantle on their right arms; they had no hose, nor the hat and feather; but walked with a hat in their hands.



Sir George Munro,

Sir Hector Munro,

Sir Charles Gould, Knight, Sir James Duff, Knight,

Sir Edw. Hughes, Sir James Harris,

Sir Thomas Fowler, Knight,

Sir Henry Clinton,

Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple,

Sir James Adolphus Oughton,

Knights Elect,

carrying their hats and feathers in their hands,

Earl of Arundel,

Sir William Hower,

Rt. Hon. Sir John Irvine,

Sir Guy Carleton,

Rt. Hon. Sir John Baginere,

Sir William Gordon,

Sir Robert Gunning,

Sir George Howard,

Knights Companions,

in the full habit of the Order, with white hats, adorned with a plume of white feathers on their heads.

Sir William Lynch,

Sir Charles Thompson,

Sir Ralph Payne,

Sir John Lindsay,

Earl of Bellamont,

Sir William Draper,

Sir Charles Frederick,

Sir George Warren,

Lord Amherst,

Sir John Gr. Griffin,

Sir



Sir George Pocock.

Gentleman Usher—Register—Secretary,

reach in their mantles and surcoats.

Bath King of Arms—Garter—Genealogist,

in their mantles and surcoats and badges of the Order.

The *Bishop of Rochester*, *Dean of Westminster* and *Dean of the Order*, in his mantle and surcoat, like the Companions, with the badge of the Order pendant to a red ribbon, carrying in his right hand the form of the oath and admonition engrossed upon vellum.

His Royal Highness *Prince Frederick*, *Bishop of Osnabruck*, first and principal Knight Companion (as *Great Master*) in the full habit of the Order, with the collar.

It is composed of nine Imperial crowns of gold, and eight gold roses and thistles issuing from a gold sceptre, enamelled in proper colours, linked together with seventeen gold knots enamelled white, to the centre knot is pendant the badge of the Order; viz. a rose issuing from the dexter side of a sceptre, and a thistle from the sinister, all between three Imperial crowns, placed within the motto of the Order; viz. "*Tria Juncta in Uno*." The whole of pure gold. See plate 3.

Twelve Yeomen of the Guards closed the procession.

The Staff Men entered the chapel, and placed themselves three on each side of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in the recesses of the windows.

The Drums, Kettle Drums, and Trumpets, divided at the doors of the chapel, and formed a passage on the outside.

*The Alms-men entered the chapel and having made joint reverences, first to the altar, and then to the Sovereign's stall, passing first on each side of King Henry the Seventh's tomb, to the recesses of the windows.*

*The Messenger, with like reverences, placed himself between the altar and the stall of the junior Knights.*

*The Esquires made like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood before their respective seats.*

*The Prebendaries, after like reverences, went within the rails of the altar.*

*The Officers of Arms made like reverences together, in the middle of the choir, and stood near the foot of the Prince's stall.*

*The Prior, Knights Elect, and Knights Companions, made their double reverences singly or in pairs, according to the method observed in the procession, and retired under their respective banners, the Knights Companions being covered.*

*The Register, Secretary, and Usher, made their double reverences in the middle of the choir, and stood before their bench at the foot of the Sovereign's stall.*

*The Garter, Genealogist, and Bath, did the same, and stood before their bench.*

*The Dean did the same, and stood before his chair. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Great Master, having made his double reverences, stood under his banner covered.*

*The doors of the chapel were then closed, and the Yeomen remained on the outside, making rank, and being supported by banners from Bath; and being supported by banners from Bath.*

The anthem being ended, *Bath King of Arms* made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and then bowed to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, who thereupon made his double reverences under his banner, ascended into his stall, repeated his reverences, and sat down covered.

*Bath* then bowed to *Sir George Pocock* singly (his Companion not being present), who thereupon made his double reverences, ascended into his stall, repeated his reverences, and sat down covered.

*Bath* then bowed to *Lord Anhalt* and *Sir John Griffin Griffin*, Companions, who made their double reverences, ascended their stalls, repeated their reverences, and sat down covered.

Thus this manner all the *Knights Companions* took their stalls, except the two juniors, *Sir William Lynch* and *Sir Charles Thompson*, who remained under their banners to offer the achievement of the deceased Knights.

The *Knights Elect* and *Proctor* also remained under their banners.

Then *Bath*, taking up the banner of the late *Earl of Inchaquin*, a deceased Knight, proceeded to the middle of the choir, where being joined by *Clarencieux King of Arms* and *Richmond Herald*, acting for *Norroy King of Arms*, making their double reverences, he bowed to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, as *Great Master*.

His Royal Highness thereupon descended from his stall, and, making his double reverences, received the banner from *Bath*; and being supported by *Clarencieux*



and *Richmond*, carried it, with the point forwards to the altar, where, with one reverence, he delivered it to the *Prebendaries*, and on the return, making double reverences in the middle of the choir, was re-conducted to his stall by *Clarencieux* and *Richmond*; and his Royal Highness sat down covered. The organ and other instruments accompanied this part of the ceremony with the dead march in the oratorio of *Saul*.

*Bath* then took up the banner of the late *Viscount Fitzwilliam*, the next senior deceased Knight; and standing between the door of the chapel and the middle of the choir, bowed to the two junior Knights Companions, who, making their double reverences, received the banner from *Bath*; and being preceded by two *Heralds*, carried it between them to the altar, delivered it to the *Prebendaries*, and making the usual reverences, returned to *Bath*.

The banners of all the other deceased Knights, viz. *Sir Thomas Whitmore*, the *Earl of Mexborough*, *Lord Onslow*, *Lord Carysford*, *Sir James Grey*, *Sir William Beauchamp Proctor*, *Sir John Gibbons*, *Sir Charles Saunders*, *Lord Clive*, *Sir John Moore*, and *Sir Charles Mordaunt*, were offered in like manner by the two junior Knights Companions, preceded by two *Heralds*; which being done, they ascended into their stalls, making the usual reverences, and sat down covered.

Then *Bath* bowed to *Sir Hew Dalrymple*, proxy for *Sir James Adolphus Oughton*, senior Knight elect, who thereupon made his double reverences, ascended into his stall, and stood therein, holding his bat in his hand.

Then



Then *Bash* bowed to *Sir Robert Gunning* and *Sir George Howard*, who made their double reverences to *gether*, ascended to their stalls, and stood therein with their hats and feathers in their hands.

In this manner all the *Knights Elect* and *Promises* ascended to their stalls.

Then *Bash*, carrying the book of the statutes and the great Collar of the Order on a cushion, having the *Usher* on his left hand, and being followed by the *Dean*, proceeded to the middle of the choir, where they made their reverences together.

His Royal Highness *Prince Frederick* then made his double reverences, descended from his stall, and, being followed by the *Dean*, entered into that of *Sir James Adolphus Oughston*, where receiving the book of statutes from *Bash*, his Royal Highness presented it to *Sir Hew Dabrymple*, proxy for *Sir James*, and the *Dean* administered the oath; viz. *You shall honour God, above all things; you shall be steadfast in the Faith of Christ; you shall love the King your Sovereign Lord, and him and his right defend to your power; you shall defend Maidens, Widows, and Orphans, in their rights; and shall suffer no extortion, as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this Order unto you, as ever it was to any of your progenitors or others.* Statute of the Order, page twenty-two.

His Royal Highness then placed him in the seat of his principal, whereupon he rose up, and made his double reverences, then his Royal Highness having assisted him, returned with *Bash*, the *Usher*, and *Dean* to

to the middle of the choir, and the proxy sat down. Un-  
 covered himself, and waited on his Royal Highness, and then  
 his Royal Highness next proceeded to the stall of  
 Sir Robert Gunning, and receiving the book of the sta-  
 tutes from Bath, presented it to the Knight, and the  
 Dean administered the oath; then the collar being deli-  
 vered to his Royal Highness, he invested the Knight  
 therewith, put the hat and feathers on his head, and  
 placed him in his seat, who thereupon rising up, and  
 making his reverences, his Royal Highness saluted him,  
 and then returned as before to the middle of the choir,  
 and the Knight sat down covered. The rest of the  
 All the Knights and Proxies having been installed in  
 this manner, his Royal Highness returned to his stall,  
 where making his reverences, he sat down covered.  
 The Officers then returned to their seats, and the  
 Service being sang, the Dean was conducted to the  
 altar by the Usher. During divine service, the Knights  
 put their hats and feathers on the cushions before them.  
 Upon the sentence of the Offertory, *"Lettydunlight so  
 shine,"* the Dean proceeded to the middle of the  
 choir, and made his double reverences; then bowing  
 to the Earl of Arundel, and Sir George Manners, and  
 Sir Henry Manners, his Lordship put on his hat and  
 feather (the proxy remained uncovered), and both  
 making their double reverences together, descended  
 into the middle of the choir, repeated their reverences,  
 and withdrew under their banners. The  
 In this manner all the Knights were summoned,  
 descended from their stalls, and stood under their ban-  
 ners. The

The two *Provincial Kings of Arms*, then making their reverences, waited on his Royal Highness Prince Frederick; who, going from under his banner, made a reverence towards the altar (but not to the Sovereign's stall), and gave then reverence at the altar, where, taking off his hat, and kneeling down, he made his offering of gold and silver; then rising up, and putting on his hat, he returned, making his double reverences, as he passed to his stall, wherein he repeated the like reverences, and sat down, placing his hat on the cushion before him.

The rest of the *Knights*, or *Proxies*, singly or with their *Companions*, were in like manner conducted to the altar by the *Heralds*; and, after making their offerings, returned, with the like reverences, to their stalls.

Divine service being ended, the *Knights* put on their hats and feathers; but the *Proxies* remained uncovered, and *Baile* summoned them as before under their banners; and the *Knights* and *Proxies* then installed, singly or with their *Companions*, were conducted by two *Heralds* to the altar, as at the first offering: where each *Knight* standing, and drawing his sword, presented it to the *Dean*, who received it, and laid it on the altar. The *Knight* then redeemed it of the *Dean*, who restored it with the admonition, according to the oath: viz. By the Oath you have this day taken, I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the Gospel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice to the utmost of your power. So help you G O D. Stat. of the Order,



Order, pag. 24. which done, they returned under their banners; and the Coronation Anthem, *God save the King*, being sung;

A procession was then made back to the Prince's chamber in the same order it came from thence, except that the Prebendaries retired to the Jerusalem chamber from the abbey door, and the *Esquires and Officers of Arms and Officers of the Order*, when they came out of the Church were covered.

Without the door of the abbey the King's Master Cook made the usual admonition to each Companion, viz. *Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great honour to you: but if you break it, I shall be compelled, by my office, to back off your spurs from your heels.* Statutes of the Order, page 24.

At the door of the Prince's chamber, a person was appointed by *Barb* to receive the mantles from the proxies.

At night there was a most magnificent ball and supper at the Opera-house in the Hay-market, at the expense of the new Knights; at which the foreign ministers, a great number of the nobility, as well as of persons of distinction of both sexes, were present, and nothing could exceed the abundant variety, splendour, and elegance of the entertainment, the beautiful disposition of the illuminations, and the remarkable order and propriety with which the whole was conducted.

For which he shall receive such reward as shall be determined by the Great Master, with regard to the length of the pedigree, the authenticity of the pedigree, and the pains taken therein in all respects.

OFFICERS



Order, pag. 24. which done, they returned under their  
**OFFICERS of the Order**; from the Statutes, p. 35.

A protection was then made back to the Prince's  
**THERE shall be seven officers of this Order: a Dean,**  
**a Genealogist, a King of Arms, a Register, a Secretary,**  
**Gentleman-Usher, and a Messenger.**

**The Dean shall be the Dean of the Church of West-**  
**minster for the time being, who in all Ceremonies**  
**shall be invested with the like mantle and ensign that**  
**the Companions are to wear; and in the processions**  
**shall be covered; he shall solemnise divine service, re-**  
**ceive the offerings, administer the oaths, and give the**  
**admonitions; and also declare in the chapters the oc-**  
**casion of calling them, and have right to give his suf-**  
**frage and vote in all matters therein transacted; and**  
**may bear his own coat-arms, emulating those of the**  
**Church of Westminster, surrounded with the circle and**  
**motto of the Order.**

**The Genealogist, whom our Great Master is to co-**  
**minate and constitute, to continue during his good be-**  
**haviour, shall examine and enter the pedigrees of the**  
**respective persons now elected, and of such who shall**  
**hereafter be elected into this Order, and of their Es-**  
**quires, Governors, and of the young Esquires, with**  
**their several coat-arms, and fairly to enter the same**  
**into books, to remain to posterity for the memorial of**  
**their families; for which he shall receive such reward,**  
**as shall be determined by the Great Master, with re-**  
**gard to the length of the pedigrees, the authentic**  
**proofs thereof, and the pains taken therein: in all ce-**  
**remones**

reimonies of this Order he shall be habited in a mantle  
 like to that of the Prebendaries, and shall wear under  
 it a furcoat like to the Esquires Governors; and on his  
 breast, hanging to a golden chain about his neck, an escutcheon of Gold, enamelled, on a field *Argent*, three  
 imperial crowns of gold, having in the center between  
 the three crowns the cyphers of letters *Gods* *et* *honoris*  
*The King of Arms*, whom our Great Master shall  
 to nominate, and who shall be created by our Great  
 Master with the Ceremonies accustomed in the cases of  
 creations of other Kings of Arms, to continue in this  
 said office during his good behaviour, shall be denomi-  
 nated *Barb*, in latio, *Rei Armorum Honoratissimus Ori-*  
*dinis Militaris de Batavia*, and shall assiduously attend  
 the service of this Order; he shall, in all the ceremo-  
 nies of this Order, be habited in a mantle like to that  
 of the Prebendaries, and under a furcoat like to the  
 Esquires Governors; he shall wear on his breast, hang-  
 ing to a golden chain about his neck, an escutcheon of  
 gold, enamelled, with the arms of the Order, impaling  
 the arms of the Sovereign, crowned with an Imperial  
 Crown, and shall carry the white rod of this Order,  
 which shall have on the two greater squares of the  
 banner the arms of the Order, impaling those of  
 the Sovereign, and on the lesser squares the arms of  
 the Order, the whole surmounted with an impe-  
 rial crown: and at all future coronations he shall  
 precede the Companions of this Order, and shall carry  
 and wear his Crown as our other Kings of Arms are  
 obliged: to do, which chain, escutcheon, rod, and  
 crown, shall be of the like materials, value and weight,  
 with those borne and used by our *Carth Principal King*

of arms, and of the like fashion, excepting only the variations hereinbefore specified: besides the duties required of him in the former articles of these Statutes, he shall diligently perform whatever the Sovereign, or Great Master, shall farther command.

The Register, who shall also be nominated and constituted by the Great Master, to continue during his good behaviour, shall, with the greatest fidelity, enter all transactions whatsoever within the Order, and the records and proceedings in every chapter, with the most illustrious exploits and achievements of the companions: in all ceremonies of this Order he shall wear the like mantle and surcoat with the King of Arms; and on his breast, hanging to a golden chain, an escutcheon enamelled, on a field Azure, three Imperial crowns Or, having in the center the representation of a book bound Green; the leaves thereof or

The Secretary, to be likewise appointed by the Great Master, to continue during his good behaviour, shall prepare draughts of all instruments to be passed under the seal of the Order, and engross them: and in all ceremonies of this Order he shall wear the like mantle and surcoat as the Register; and on his breast, hanging to a golden chain, an escutcheon enamelled, on a field Azure, three Imperial crowns Or, having in the center two pence placed Saltierwise.

We likewise authorize the Great Master to constitute such a person as Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rods, six mounted with three Imperial crowns, who shall continue in such office during his good behaviour; and in all ceremonies of this Order shall wear the same robe and surcoat with Bar. King of Arms, and a golden



chain about his neck, an Escutcheon *Azure*, three imperial crowns Or, hanging upon his breast: he shall have the custody of the door of the chapter-room, and of our chapel founded by King Henry the Seventh, during the ceremonies relating to this Order. Besides the duties enjoined in the former articles of these Statutes, it shall appertain to him to touch with his rod any Companion that shall be convicted of any crime, contrary to the tenor of the statutes; and, in case of a degradation, to pluck down the Escutcheon of such Knight, and to spurn it out of the chapel; and he shall also diligently execute whatever the Sovereign, or Great Master, shall farther enjoin him, relating to the interests of this Order.

The Genealogist, Bath King of Arms, the Register, Secretary, and the Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rod, who attend within our royal palace for the service of this Order, shall continually remain under the protection of the Sovereign, and are hereby declared to be servants of the Sovereign's household, and shall enjoy all privileges and exemptions belonging, by right or custom, to the Esquires of the Sovereign, or to the Gentlemen of his privy-chamber: and we hereby direct that their robes and ensigns shall be prepared at the charge of the Sovereign, and be issued upon the warrants of the Great Master.

And to the end that all summons, dispensations, letters, and all other instruments, may be safely and expeditiously conveyed to the Companions, the Great Master is likewise empowered to constitute and appoint a Messenger for this service, who shall likewise collect the quarterly payments herein after mentioned, from



the Companions, the *Genealogist*, *King of Arms*, *Register*, *Secretary*, and *Usher of the Order* : he shall wear the same surcoat and badge with the Esquires of the Order ; and on his breast, hanging to a golden chain, one imperial crown of gold ; he shall also diligently execute whatever the Sovereign, or Great Master, shall farther enjoin him, relating to the interests of this Order.

All these officers, at their admission, shall take their oaths, which shall be administered unto them by the Great Master, that they shall yield obedience to the Sovereign, and also to the Great Master of this most Honourable Order of the *Bath*, in such things as appertain to the Order ; that they shall not disclose the secrets of the Order, and that they shall be faithfull in the executions of their several offices.

On the 14th of January, 1725, his Majesty was further pleased, by sign manual, to erect, make, constitute and ordain, the then *Bath King of Arms*, *Gloucester King of Arms*, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales ; and to direct that letters patent should accordingly be made out, and pass the great seal, granting to him the said office of *Gloucester* ; and that clauses should be inserted in such grant, empowering the said *Gloucester* to grant arms and crests to persons residing within the dominions of Wales, either jointly with *Garter*, or by himself, with the consent, and at the pleasure of the Earl Marshal or his deputy for the time being ; and that for the future the office of *Gloucester* should be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated

with the office of *Bath King of Arms*, whose title thereafter should be *Bath King of Arms of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, and Gloucester King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the parts of Wales*; as also that he, for the dignity of the Order, should, in all assemblies, and at all times, have and take the place and precedence above and before all other Provincial Kings of Arms whatever \*.

\* Edmondson's Heraldry, vol. I. p. 107.

A LIST of the several KNIGHTS of the BATH,  
installed since the revival of the present Order, in  
the year 1725. From the Register.

Those marked with a \* are the present Knights of  
the Order.

Installed June 17, 1725.

Duke of Cumberland.  
Duke of Montagu.  
Duke of Richmond.  
Duke of Manchester.  
Lord Charles Beauclerk.  
Earl of Leicester.  
Earl of Albemarle.  
Earl of Deloraine.  
Earl of Halifax.  
Earl of Suffex.  
Earl of Pomfret.  
Lord Nassau Pawlet.  
Viscount Torrington.  
Lord George Cholmondeley.  
Viscount Glenorchy.  
Baron de la Warr.  
Baron Clinton.  
Baron Walpole.  
Sir Spencer Compton.  
Sir William Stanhope.  
Sir Conyers Darcy.  
Sir Thomas Saunderson.

Sir Paul Methuen.  
 Sir Robert Walpole.  
 Sir Robert Sutton.  
 Sir Charles Wille.  
 Sir John Hobart.  
 Sir William Gage.  
 Sir Robert Clifton.  
 Sir Michael Newton.  
 Sir William Yonge.  
 Sir Thomas Watson-Wentworth.  
 Sir John Monson.  
 Sir William Morgan.  
 Sir Thomas Coke.  
 Earl of Inchiquin.  
 Viscount Tyrconnel.

Installed June 30, 1732.

Marquis of Caernarvon.  
 Lord William Bateman.  
 Sir George Downing.  
 Sir Charles Gunter Nichol.

Installed Oct. 20, 1744.

Sir Thomas Robinson.  
 Sir Philip Honeywood.  
 Sir James Campbell.  
 Sir John Cope.  
 Sir John Ligonier.  
 Viscount Fitz Williams.  
 Sir Thomas Whitmore.  
 \* Sir Henry Calthorpe.

Sir



Sir William Morden-Harboard.

Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams.

Installed June 26, 1749.

Sir Peter Warren.

Sir Edward Hawke.

Sir Charles Howard.

Sir Charles Powlett.

Sir John Mordaunt.

Sir John Savile.

The fifth Installation.

Sir Edward Walpole.

Sir Charles Powlett.

Sir Richard Lyttelton.

\* Sir Edward Montagu, now Lord Beaulieu.

Sir William Rowley.

Sir Benjamin Keen, not installed.

Installed May 26, 1761.

Lord Blakeney.

Lord Carysfort.

\* Sir Joseph Yorke.

Sir James Gray.

Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor.

Sir John Gibbons.

\* Sir George Pocock.

\* Sir Jeffery Amherst, now Lord Amherst.

\* Sir John Griffin Griffin.

Sir Francis Blake Delaval.

- \* Sir Charles Frederick.
- \* Sir George Warren.
- Sir Charles Saunders.
- Sir Andrew Mitchell.
- Earl of Catherlough.

Installed June 15, 1774.

- \* Bishop of Osnabruck.
- \* Earl of Bellamont.
- Lord Clive.
- \* Sir William Draper.
- \* Sir Horace Mann, Bart.
- Sir John Moore.
- \* Sir John Lindsay.
- Sir Eyre Coote.
- Sir Charles Montagu.
- \* Sir Ralph Payne.
- \* Sir William Lynch.
- \* Sir Charles Hotham, now Sir Charles Thompson.
- \* Sir William Hamilton.
- \* Sir Robert Murray Keith.
- \* Sir George Macartney, now Lord Macartney.

Installed May 19, 1779.

- Sir Adolphus Oughton.
- \* Sir Robert Gunning, Bart.
- \* Sir George Howard.
- \* Sir John Blaquiere.
- \* Sir William Gordon.

- \* Sir John Irvine.
- \* Sir Guy Carleton.
- \* Sir William Howe.
- Sir John Clavering died.
- \* Sir Henry Clinton.
- \* Sir Edward Hughes.
- \* Sir James Harris.
- \* Sir Hector Munro.
- \* Earl of Antrim,

The following are not installed.

- \* Sir Thomas Wroughton.
- Sir Richard Pierfon dead.
- \* Sir George Bridges Rodney, now Lord Rodney.
- Earl Ligonier.
- \* Sir George Augustus Elliot.
- \* Sir John Jarvis.
- \* Sir Charles Grey,

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, *Dean of the Order.*

Thomas Gery Cullum Esq. *Bath King of Arms.*

John Suffield Brown Esq. *Genealogist and Blanc Courier Herald.*

William Whitehead Esq. *Register and Secretary.*

Isaach Heard Esq. *Gentleman Usher of the Red Rod, and Brunswick Herald.*

William Rowland Tryon, Gent. *Messenger.*

\* Sir John Lubbock.  
\* Sir Guy Carden.  
\* Sir William Howe.  
\* Sir John Clavering died.  
\* Sir Henry Clinton.  
\* Sir Edward Hoggar.  
\* Sir James Lindsay.  
\* Sir Robert Munro.  
\* Earl of Argyll.

The following are not installed.

\* Sir Thomas Wroughton.  
\* Sir Richard Picton dead.  
\* Sir George Bridges Rodney, now Lord Rodney.  
\* Earl of Devon.  
\* Sir George Augustus Elliot.  
\* Sir John Jarvis.  
\* Sir Charles Grey.

\* Sir John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of the  
Cathedral.  
\* Thomas Gray Colburn Esq. Bath King of Arms.  
\* John Robert Brown Esq. Genealogist and Herald.  
\* Sir Henry.  
\* William Whitbread Esq. Receiver and Secretary.  
\* Francis Henry Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Red Rod.  
\* and Benjamin Harris.  
\* William Rowland Tison, Gent. M.P.



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THE  
MOST ANCIENT ORDER  
OF  
THE THISTLE.

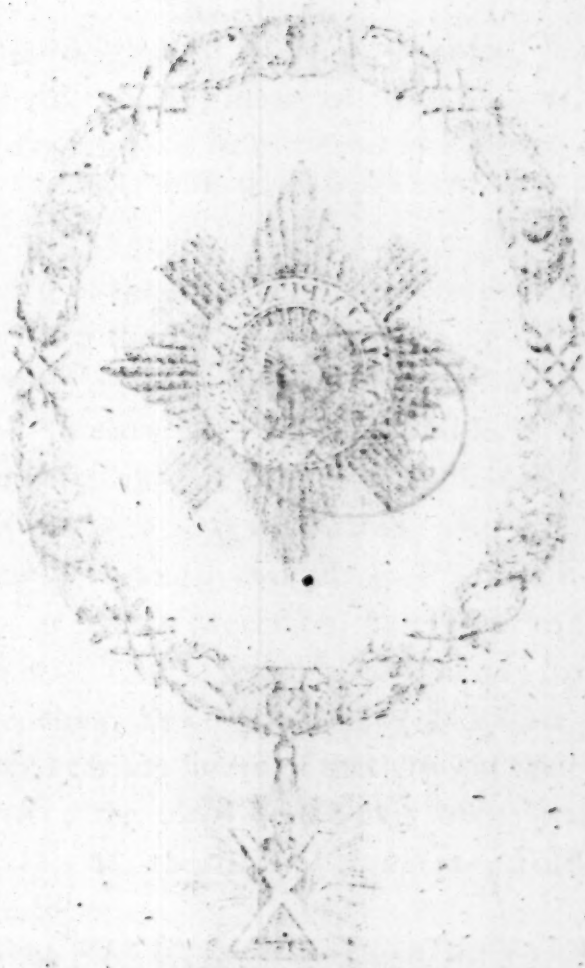
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THE  
11  
MOST ANCIENT ORDER

OF  
THE THISTLE

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*The Star and Collar of the  
Order of the Thistle*





## THE MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE,

AS to the original of this ancient Order, John Lesly Bishop of Ross, in his History of Scotland, says, it took its beginning from a bright cross in Heaven, in form like that whereon St. Andrew the Apostle suffered martyrdom, which appeared to *Achaius* King of Scots, and *Hungus* King of the Picts, the night before the battle was fought betwixt them and *Athelstane* King of England, as they were on their knees at prayer; when St. Andrew their tutelary Saint is said also to have appeared, and promised to these Kings that they should always be victorious when that sign appeared; and the next day these Kings prevailing over King *Athelstane* in battle, they went in solemn procession, barefooted to the Kirk of St. Andrew, to return thanks to God and his Apostle for their victory, vowing that they and their posterity would ever bear the figure of that cross in their ensigns and banners; the place where this battle was fought retains to this day the name of *Athelstane's Ford* in Northumberland.

James the Fifth King of Scotland, in 1534, received the Order of the Golden Fleece from Charles V. Emperor, as also that of St. Michael from Francis I. King of France in 1535, and that of the Garter in 1536, from Henry VIII. King of England; and in memory of these Orders received, keeping open court, he solemnized the several feasts of St. Andrew, the Golden Fleece,

Fleece, St. Michael, and St. George of England, that the several Princes might know how much he honoured their Orders; he set the arms of the Princes (circled with their Orders) over the gate of his palace at Linlithgow, with the Order of St. Andrew.

About the time of the Reformation this Order was scarcely used, the Knights then being so very zealous for the Reformed religion, that they left their order; and it was not resumed till the reign of King James VII. who created eight Knights, and for their better regulation signed a body of statutes\*, and appointed the royal chapel at Holyrood house, to be the Chapel of the Order as it still continues, (and by his direction it was repaired, having a fine Organ, with the Sovereign and Knights brethren stalls, and their respective banners hung over them :) but in 1688 the misfortunes of his reign preventing his compleating that noble design, it lay dormant till her late Majesty Queen Anne was pleased to sign another body of statutes, whereby it was restored to its ancient magnificence.

\* Vide Nisbet's Systems of Heraldry, vol. II. p. 115.

STATUTES and ORDERS of the most Ancient Order of the THISTLE, revived by her Majesty Anne by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the said Order, for the better regulating the proceedings and solemnities thereof in all the circumstances thereunto belonging.

“ IN the first place, we think fit to continue the ancient number of Knights, to wit, twelve brethren, with our self the Sovereign of the said most noble Order, to be the precise number of that Order in all time coming.

“ That the Sovereign's habit be such as they shall think fit at any time hereafter to appoint. That the habit of the brethren of this Order, be a doublet and trunk hose of cloth of silver, stockings of pearl coloured silk, with white leather shoes; garters and shoe-strings of green and silver; the breeches and sleeves of the doublet decently garnished with silver and green ribbons; a surcoat of purple velvet, lined with white taffatta, girt about the middle with a purple sword belt, edged with gold, and a buckle of gold, at which a sword with a gilted hilt, whereof the shell is to be in the form of the badge of the Order, and the pomel in the form of the Thistle, in a scabbard of purple velvet: over all which a mantle or robe of green velvet, lined with white taffatta, with tassels of gold and green, upon the left shoulder of which

“ which, in a field of green, St. Andrew the Apostle his  
 “ image, bearing before him the cross of his martyrdom  
 “ of silver embroidered, with a circle of gold round it,  
 “ upon which the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit* in  
 “ letters of green; and at the lower part of it a  
 “ Thistle of gold and green, the flower reddish; about the  
 “ shoulder is to be worn the collar of the Order, con-  
 “ sisting of Thistles and sprigs of Rue going betwixt;  
 “ at the middle of which, before, is to be hung the St.  
 “ Andrew of gold, enamelled white, or of diamonds con-  
 “ sisting of the number of thirteen just, the cross and feet  
 “ of St. Andrew resting upon a ground of green, (*see*  
 “ *plate 4.*) the collar to be tied to the shoulder of the  
 “ robe, with white ribbons; upon their heads on days of  
 “ solemn procession or feasting, where the Sovereign is  
 “ present, or has a commissioner for that effect, they  
 “ are to wear (at the times of permission) a cap of black  
 “ velvet, faced up with a border of the same, a little  
 “ divided before, wide and loose in the crown, hav-  
 “ ing a large plume of white feathers, with a black  
 “ egret or heron’s tip in the middle of it, the borders  
 “ of the cap adorned with jewels. That the jewel of  
 “ the said Order is to be worn at a green ribbon over the  
 “ left shoulder, cross the body, and tied under the  
 “ right arm. The jewel to have on the one side the  
 “ image of St. Andrew, with the cross before him ena-  
 “ melled as is above said, or cut on stone, enriched  
 “ with precious stones round it; on the back of which  
 “ shall be enamelled a Thistle of gold and green, the  
 “ flower reddish with the before mentioned motto round  
 “ it, the ground upon which the Thistle is to be  
 “ done



“ done shall be enamelled green. That the medal of  
 “ the Order be all gold, being the St. Andrew bear-  
 “ ing before him the cross of martyrdom, with a circle  
 “ round, on which to be the motto of the Order, (*see*  
 “ *plate 4.*) and at the lower part of the circle between  
 “ the joining of the words, a Thistle, and to be worn in  
 “ a green ribbon as the jewel, at times when the jewel  
 “ is not worn.

“ That upon the left breast of the coat and cloak, shall  
 “ be embroidered a badge of a proportionable bigness,  
 “ being St. Andrew's cross of silver embroidery, with  
 “ rays going out betwixt the points of the cross, on the  
 “ middle of which a thistle of gold and green, upon a  
 “ field of green; and round the Thistle and field a circle  
 “ of gold, having on it the motto of the Order in letters  
 “ of Green. (*See plate 4.*)

“ That her Majesty and her royal successors, Sove-  
 “ reigns of the said most ancient and most noble Order of  
 “ the Thistle, shall in all time coming wear the said  
 “ Order, on the ribbon of the Order of the Garter,  
 “ or otherwise in any manner that her Majesty shall  
 “ think fit, and shall wear the collar of the said  
 “ Order on the day of the feast of St. Andrew, being  
 “ the 30th of November yearly.

“ That the Knights brethren of the said Order shall  
 “ wear their collars on all Collar days, wherever the So-  
 “ vereign is, and within Scotland, by obligations, upon  
 “ all days of publick solemnities, whether the Sovereign  
 “ be there or not.

“ That the collar days be the same ordinary collar  
 “ days, now observed by her Majesty. That the collar  
 “ with

“ with the St. Andrew belonging to it, and the medal of  
 “ the Order, given by her Majesty and successors So-  
 “ vereigns of the said Order, to the Knights brethren  
 “ thereof at their admission, be returned at their deaths  
 “ to the Sovereign.

“ The Order is to have a great seal in the custody of  
 “ the Chancellor thereof, having on the dexter side St.  
 “ Andrew’s cross, and on the sinister the arms of Great  
 “ Britain, as they are carried by us in Scotland, encir-  
 “ cled with the collar of the Order, with the image of  
 “ St. Andrew hanging at it, with the motto of the Order  
 “ going round the seal. On the other side the image of  
 “ St. Andrew, bearing a cross before him, with a glory  
 “ round his head, written round, *Magnum sigillum anti-*  
 “ *quissimi et nobilissimi ordinis Cardui.*

“ That there be a Secretary of the Order, to transmit  
 “ the Sovereign’s Orders to the Knights brethren, and  
 “ that he attend her royal person for that effect. He  
 “ shall have, on days of solemnity, a mantle of green  
 “ satin, lined with white; on the left shoulder of  
 “ which the badge of St. Andrew’s Cross; his ordinary  
 “ badge is to be hung in a chain of gold, being a  
 “ thistle of gold and green, upon two pens crossed  
 “ saltire ways, with the motto round about it, and an  
 “ imperial crown upon the top. The Lion shall have  
 “ robes and badges upon the shoulder, conform to the  
 “ Secretary; in his hand his staff of office, and about  
 “ his neck his badge, with the St. Andrew turned out-  
 “ ward. The Usher conform to the Secretary in all  
 “ things, except his badge, which is to be two sprigs  
 “ of rue in form of St. Andrew’s cross Vert, upon a  
 “ ground

“ ground white, upon which a thistle of gold ; and  
 “ round, the motto, upon which an imperial crown ;  
 “ and in his hand the batton of his office.

“ Before any can be admitted to the most noble Order  
 “ of the Thistle, he must be a Knight Batchelor.

“ Here follows the form of the oath to be taken by  
 “ all, as shall be admitted into this Order as brethren.

“ *I shall fortify and defend the true Reformed Protestant*  
 “ *religion, and Christ's most holy Evangel, to the utmost of*  
 “ *my power. I shall be loyal and true to my Sovereign*  
 “ *Lady the Queen, Sovereign of this most ancient and most*  
 “ *noble Order of the thistle. I shall maintain and defend*  
 “ *the statutes, privileges, and honours of the said Order.*

“ *I shall never bear any treason about in my heart*  
 “ *against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, but shall discover*  
 “ *the same to her. So help me G O D.*

“ The oath being taken by the elect Knights, before  
 “ any whom the Sovereign shall appoint, they may  
 “ actually wear the badge and other ornaments belong-  
 “ ing to the Order ; and in regard we have not as yet  
 “ named a person to be Chancellor of the said Order,  
 “ and that there is no great seal belonging thereto, we  
 “ do therefore ordain that our signet of the said Order,  
 “ which is to be in the custody of our Secretary to the  
 “ said Order, shall serve for any warrant or order that  
 “ we shall think fit to grant or emit, for the no-  
 “ minating any of the Knights brethren or officers, or  
 “ any other thing relating to the said Order.

“ The royal chapel of our palace of Holy-rood-  
 “ house, to be the chapel of the Order in time coming.  
 “ That no alteration of the habit, jewel, collar, badge,



“ or other ornaments belonging to the said Order, or  
 “ of the using or wearing of them, be offered to her  
 “ Majesty by any of the brethren, without a concur-  
 “ rence of the major part of them.—Given under our  
 “ royal hand, and signet of our court, at St. James’s,  
 “ the 31st day of December, 1703. Years of our  
 “ reign the second. A. R.

“ By her Majesty’s command, CROMWELL.”

The FEES appointed by her Sacred Majesty Queen  
 ANNE, Sovereign of the most Ancient and most  
 Noble Order of the Thistle, to be paid by those  
 who shall be admitted as Knights Brethren of the  
 said Order, at their admission thereto.

	Sterling Money..
	£. s. d.
<i>Impr.</i> To the Secretary of the Order	55 11 11
To the Commissioners Servants	8 6 7½
Church Fees, viz. Ringer of Bells	5 11 1½
To the Usher of the Order	8 6 7½
To the Lion’s Office, Herald, } Pursuivants, Trumpets, &c. }	27 15 6½
[It is said their present fees are now £. 72. Sterling]	
To the Queen’s Usher,	5 11 11

“ A. R.

“ We do hereby order and require all who are, or  
 be admitted, as Knights Brethren of the most  
 “ Ancient



“ Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, to pay  
 “ the fees according to the above distribution upon  
 “ their being admitted to the said Order. Given under  
 “ our royal hand, and signet of the said Order at our  
 “ court of St. James’s the 29th day of October, 1705,  
 “ and of our reign the fourth year. This is a true copy  
 “ of the statutes and orders signed by her Majesty, ex-  
 “ amined and compared with the originals by me,  
 “ DAVID NAIRN, *Sec. nob. ord. Cardui.*”

King George the First, on the 17th of Feb. 1714-15, was pleased to confirm the statutes signed by Queen Anne, as above mentioned, with the addition of several more, amongst which, was that of adding rays of Glory to surround the whole figure of St. Andrew which hangs at the collar; and though from the time of the Reformation to the year 1714-15, both elections and instalments had been dispensed with, his Majesty was graciously pleased to ordain for the future, that chapters of election should be held in his royal presence; to which end he ordered the great wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren and officers of the Order, with such mantles as the statutes of the said Order appointed.

*The collar which the Knights of St. Andrew wear upon the day of their grand feast and other extraordinary occasions, is made of gold, consisting of Thistles, and sprigs of rue enamelled Vert (being the two ancient symbols of the Scots and Picts) appendant to which is the image of St. Andrew irradiated, bearing before him, the cross of his martyrdom. (See plate 4.)*

Their habit is their parliament robes, on the left breast thereof is a Cross Saltire surmounted by a star of

four points all of silver, adorned with a green roundle bordered with gold, and lettered of the same, containing this motto, *Nemo me impune laceffit* (no man provokes me without hurt); and in the centre is a Thistle proper, to which the motto alludes. (See plate 4.)

The ordinary symbols worn by the Knights are the star, which is embroidered on their left breast. A green ribbon over their left shoulder (like the Knights of the Garter); appendent to which is the image of St. Andrew with his cross before him, in a circle of gold enamelled Vert, with the motto of the Order. (See plate 4.)

But sometimes they wear encircled after the same manner a Thistle crowned with an imperial crown.

Note, according to the statutes of King James II. the Knights Brethren on their daily apparel, were to wear the before mentioned image of St. Andrew, appendent to a blue watered tabby ribbon, which by Queen Anne in 1703, was changed to green, as now worn.

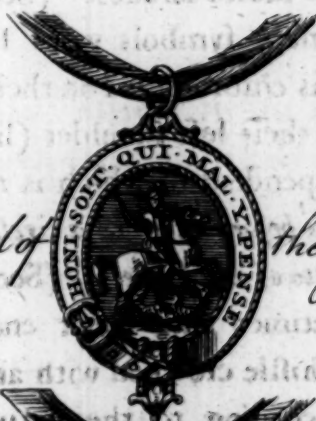


A LIST

For each of these, adorned with a green wreath  
 formed of gold, and bordered by the same, containing  
 the motto, *Non est impune lacessit* (no man provokes  
 me without cause); and in the centre is a Thistle proper.  
 (See plate 4.)

The symbols of the Knights are the  
 Garter which is worn by the Knights of the  
 Bath, and the Thistle which is worn by the Knights of the  
 Garter. The Garter is a ribbon of blue, and the Thistle is a  
 ribbon of red. The Garter is worn by the Knights of the  
 Bath, and the Thistle is worn by the Knights of the  
 Garter.

*The Jewel of the Garter*



The Jewel of the Bath is a circular medallion with a blue background and a white border. The border contains the Latin motto 'HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE' in gold letters. The center features a white figure of a knight in armor, holding a sword and a shield, standing on a white base.

*The Jewel of the Bath*



*The Jewel of the Thistle*



A LIST of the Knights Companions of the most  
Ancient Order of the Thistle since the reign of King  
James II. in 1687

Those marked with \* are the present Knights

JAMES II.

James, Earl of Perth	Jan. 6. 1687
George, Duke of Albany	— " — 1687
James, Earl of Argyll	— " — 1687
John, Marquis of Atholl	— " — 1687
Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth	— " — 1687
John, Earl of Morton	— " — 1687
George, Earl of Montrose	— " — 1687
Alexander, Earl of Moray	— " — 1687

QUEEN ANNE

John, Duke of Argyle	Feb. 7. 1703-4
John, Marquis of Argyll	— " — 1703-4
William, Marquis of Annandale	— " — 1703-4
James, Earl of Mar	— " — 1703-4
George, Earl of Orkney	— " — 1703-4
James, Earl of Seaforth	— " — 1703-4
William, Marquis of Montrose	Oct. 20. 1702
Charles, Earl of Orkney	— " — 1702
John, Earl of Mar	Aug. 10. 1702
John, Earl of London	— " — 1702
John, Earl of Sutherland	March 22. 1710
David, Earl of Portmouth	Jan. 17. 1712-13

GEORGE



A LIST of the Knights Companions of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle since the revival by King James II. in 1687.

Those markd with a \* are the present Knights.

### JAMES II.

James, Earl of Perth,	June 6, 1687
George, Duke of Gordon,	— 6, 1687
James, Earl of Arran,	— 6, 1687
John, Marquis of Athol,	— 6, 1687
Kennet, Earl of Seaforth,	— 6, 1687
John, Earl of Melfort,	— 6, 1687
George, Earl of Dunbarton,	— 6, 1687
Alexander, Earl of Murray,	— 6, 1687

### QUEEN ANNE.

John, Duke of Argyll,	Feb. 7, 1703-4
John, Marquis of Athol,	— 7, 1703-4
William, Marquis of Annandale	— 7, 1703-4
James, Earl of Dalkeith	— 7, 1703-4
George, Earl of Orkney,	— 7, 1703-4
James, Earl of Seafield,	— 7, 1703-4
William, Marquis of Lothian,	Oct. 30, 1705
Charles, Earl of Orrery,	— 30, 1705
John, Earl of Mar,	Aug. 10, 1706
John, Earl of Loudon,	— 10, 1706
John, Earl of Stair,	March 25, 1710
David, Earl of Portmore,	Jan. 17, 1712-13

## GEORGE I.

John, Earl of Sutherland, June 22, 1716  
 William, Lord Cadogan, — 22, 1716  
 Thomas, Earl of Haddington, March 1, 1716  
 Charles, Earl of Tankerville, — 28, 1720-21  
 Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, — 2, 1724-5  
 William, Earl of Essex, — 2, 1724-5  
 Alexander, Earl of Marchmont, — 2, 1724-5  
 James, Duke of Hamilton  
 and Brandon, Sept. 23, 1726

## GEORGE II.

Charles, Earl of Tankerville, May 16, 1730  
 Charles, Earl of Moray, Dec. 19, 1731  
 \* Charles, Earl of Portmore, Jan. 2, 1732  
 James, Duke of Athol, Feb. 11, 1733-4  
 William, Marquis of Lothian, — 11, 1733-4  
 James, Earl of Morton, July 10, 1738  
 John, Earl of Bute, — 10, 1738  
 Charles, Earl of Hoptoun, — 10, 1738  
 Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, June 7, 1739  
 James, Earl of Moray, Feb. 23, 1740-1  
 John, Earl of Hyndford, June 22, 1742  
 Lyonel, Earl of Dysart, March 29, 1743  
 Cosmo, Duke of Gordon, Feb. 10, 1747  
 William, Earl of Dumfries, March 11, 1752  
 Francis, Earl of Warwick, — 29, 1753  
 John, Earl of Rothes, — 29, 1753  
 James, Duke of Hamilton  
 and Brandon, — 18, 1755

GEORGE

## GEORGE III.

Charles, Lord Cathcart,	April 13, 1763
* William, Earl of March, now Duke of Queensberry,	— 13, 1763
John, Duke of Argyll,	Aug. 7, 1765
* Henry, Duke of Buccleugh,	Dec. 23, 1767
John, Duke of Athol,	— 23, 1767
* Frederick, Earl of Carlisle,	— 23, 1767
William, Marquis of Lothian,	Oct. 26, 1768
* David, Viscount Stormont,	Nov. 23, 1768
* John, Duke of Roxburgh,	— 23, 1768
* Prince William-Henry,	April 5, 1770
* Niel, Earl of Roseberry,	March 4, 1771
* Robert, Earl of Northington,	Aug. 18, 1773
* Alexander, Duke of Gordon,	Jan. 11, 1775
* James, Earl of Galloway,	Nov. 1, 1775
* William, Marquis of Lothian,	Oct. 11, 1776

Dr. Robert Hamilton, *Dean of the Order.*

George Dempster, Esq. *Secretary.*

Campbell Hooke, Esq. *Lion King of Arms.*

Robert Quarne, Esq. *Gentleman Usher of the  
Green Rod.*

Note, since this last mentioned revival, the Order hath continued to flourish, without any alteration being made, either in the collar, badge, jewel, or motto.

# GEORGE III.

April 13. 1763	Charles, Lord Carrington.
— 13. 1763	* William, Earl of March, now
— 13. 1763	Duke of Queensberry.
Aug. 5. 1763	John, Duke of Argyll.
Dec. 13. 1767	* Henry, Duke of Buccleugh.
— 23. 1767	John, Duke of Argyll.
— 23. 1767	* Frederick, Earl of Cambridge.
Oct. 26. 1768	William, Marquis of Lonsdale.
Nov. 23. 1768	James, Duke of Devonshire.
— 23. 1768	* Prince William-Henry.
April 2. 1770	John, Earl of Kildare.
March 2. 1771	* Robert, Earl of Mar.
Aug. 13. 1773	Alexander, Duke of Gordon.
Jan. 11. 1775	John, Earl of Galloway.
Nov. 1. 1775	* Prince William-Henry.

1775	John, Earl of Galloway.
1775	* Prince William-Henry.
1775	John, Earl of Galloway.
1775	* Prince William-Henry.
1775	John, Earl of Galloway.
1775	* Prince William-Henry.
1775	John, Earl of Galloway.
1775	* Prince William-Henry.
1775	John, Earl of Galloway.
1775	* Prince William-Henry.

From these the following are the Order  
and compared to the original, the Order being  
either in the collar, badge, or motto.

THE



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THE  
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER  
OF  
ST. PATRICK.

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THE

MOST ILLUSTrious ORDER

OF

S. T. PATRICK.

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Gentlemen at large,  
Gentlemen of the Chamber,



## THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

THE first investiture of the Knights of this Order was performed on the 11th of March 1783, with much ceremony, in the following manner, at Dublin castle. That day having been appointed for that purpose by Earl Temple then Lord Lieutenant, the noblemen named in his Majesty's letter to be Knights Companions of the Order were summoned to attend, in order to be invested with the ensigns of that dignity previous to their installation; and being assembled in the presence chamber, a procession was made from thence to the great ball-room as follows:

Pursuivants,

and officers attending the state.

Peers named in the King's letter, viz.

Earls

Beckwith, and Charlemont,  
Courtown, and Mornington,  
Clanbrassil, and Shannon,  
Tyrone, and Drogheda,  
Inchiquin, and Westmeath.

Earl of Clanricarde, and the Duke of Leinster.

Officers of his Excellency's Household, viz.

Pages

Gentlemen at large.

Gentlemen of the Chamber.

Master

Master of the Ceremonies.  
 Gentlemen of the Horse.  
 Comptroller and Steward of the Household.  
 Officers of the Order, viz.  
 Pursuivants,  
 Herald's,  
 Register and Usher.  
 Secretary and Genealogist.  
 Chancellor.  
 Ulster King of Arms,  
*bearing his Majesty's commission,*  
*and the badge and ribbon of the Grand Master*  
*upon a blue velvet cushion.*  
 Lord Viscount Carhampton,  
*bearing the sword of state.*  
 His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,  
 with ten aids de camp on each side.  
 Gold stick.  
 Yeomen of the Guard.

On their arrival in the great ball-room the different persons who composed the procession proceeded to the places assigned them; and his Excellency being covered and seated in the chair of state, *Ulster King of Arms* presented to him his Majesty's letter, which his excellency delivered to the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, Secretary of State, who read the same aloud, during which time his Excellency and the assembly remained standing and uncovered. His Excellency being again seated, *Ulster* presented to him the blue ribbon and badge of Grand Master, with which his Excellency invested himself.

His

His Excellency then signified his Majesty's pleasure, that the great ball-room should be styled *THE HALL OF ST. PATRICK*, which was done by proclamation made by the *King of Arms*, at the sound of trumpets, and with the usual formalities after which;

His Excellency directed the *King of Arms* and *Usher* of the Black Rod to introduce his Grace the *Lord Archbishop of Dublin*, to whom the Secretary of State administered the oath, as Chancellor of the Order, and his Grace kneeling, was invested by the Grand Master with the proper badge, and received from his Excellency's hands the purse containing the seals.

The *Dean of St. Patrick's* was then introduced, to whom the oath of *Register* of the Order was administered by the *Chancellor*, and he was invested in like manner by his Excellency, who delivered to him the statutes and the register of the Order. *Lord Delvin* was next introduced, and, having taken the oath, was invested as *Secretary*; and in like manner *Charles Henry Coote, Esq.* as *Genealogist*, *John Freemantle, Esq.* as *Usher*, and *William Hawkins, Esq.* as *King of Arms* of the said Order, (the oath being first administered to them by the *Chancellor*), were severally invested by the *Grand Master*.

His Excellency then signified his Majesty's pleasure, that, in consideration of the tender age of *Prince Edward*, his royal Highness should be invested in England, and that his Majesty's dispensation for that purpose should be entered upon the register of the Order: and in consequence of his Majesty's direction, the *Lord Baren*



*Baron Muskerry* was knighted, and declared Proxy to his Royal Highness *Prince Edward*.

His Excellency then directed that his Grace the *Duke of Leinster* should be called in; and as by the statutes of the Order none but a Knight can be elected or invested, his Grace, being introduced by the *Usher* and *King of Arms*, was knighted by his Excellency with the sword of state, and immediately delivered to the *Genealogist* the proofs of blood required by the statutes, whereupon the oaths were administered by the *Chancellor*, and his Grace kneeling was invested by the *Grand Master* with the ribbon and badge. His Grace then joined the procession, to introduce the *Earl of Clanricarde*, who being sworn was invested in like manner, and both Knights joined the procession to bring in the *Earl of Westmeath*; after which the two junior Knights performed this duty, and the senior Knight took his seat as Companion of the Order. The *Earls of Inchiquin, Drogheda, Tyrone, Shannon, Clanbroffil, Mornington, Courtown, Charlemont, and Bective*, being severally introduced by the two junior Knights, were each of them sworn by the *Chancellor*, and invested by the *Grand Master*, and took their seats as Knights Companions.

The ceremony of investiture being ended, his Majesty's pleasure was declared and registered, for appointing his Grace the *Lord Archbishop of Armagh*, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, to be *Prelate* of the said most illustrious Order.

A procession was then made from *St. Patrick's hall* to the presence-chamber, where the *Lord Lieutenant* received



received the compliments of the Knights of the Order, and of a numerous assembly of the Nobility and Gentry, who testified their satisfaction on this distinguished mark of the royal favour to the Kingdom. St. Patrick's hall was elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and the galleries belonging to it were crowded with ladies of the first rank and fashion; and the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmost propriety, and with the most splendid magnificence.

**The CEREMONIAL of the Installation of the Knights of  
St. PATRICK.**

**THE** day appointed for the installation was the 17th of March, when the *Lord Lieutenant*, preceded by his own carriages, containing his household, the Esquires of the Sovereign, and the Peer who carried the sword of state, and attended by a squadron of cavalry, set forward from the Castle of Dublin, followed by the Knights Companions, each in a coach attended by their Esquires.

At the door of the cathedral of St. Patrick his Excellency was met by the officers of the Church and of the Order, who attended him to the robing room. His excellency alone being in the full mantle, habit and collar of the Order, the other Knights in the furcoat only, and with their caps and feathers in their hands; their mantles, collars, and swords having been previously sent to the chapter room.

As soon as his Excellency had notified his pleasure, the procession was made to the choir in the following manner, *viz.*

Singing Men.

Prebends.

Messengers.

Kettle Drums.

Trumpets.

Pursuivants.

Pages.

Gentle-

Gentlemen at large.

Gentlemen of the Bed chamber.

Gentlemen of the Horse, Chamberlain, and

Gentleman Usher.

Steward and Comptroller.

Esquires.

Heralds.

Knights.

Ulster, Register and Usher.

Genealogist, Chancellor, Secretary,

Prelate.

Sword of State, carried by a senior Peer.

*Aid de Camp.* Lord Lieutenant. *Aid de Camp.*

Peers sons.

Train Bearer.

Colonel of Battle-Axes.

Battle-Axe Guards.

Upon entering the choir, the trumpets, pursuivants, and other officers attending the procession, proceeded to their proper places, as did his *Excellency's* suite. The Esquires, three abreast, made their reverences to the altar when they came opposite to the stall of their Knight, and then wheeled off to their respective places: the Knights then entered two and two, and after the same reverences proceeded to their stalls, where they remained standing till his *Excellency* was seated, when they bowed all together and seated themselves. The choir then performed the coronation Anthem; after which the *Usher, King of Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants*, attended with the three Esquires of the Senior

Knights, went out with the usual reverences for the Insignia of the Order, with which they returned in manner following, *viz.*

The principal Esquire bearing the banner furled.  
The two other Esquires bearing the mantle and the sword.  
*Ulster* carrying the great collar of the Order upon a blue velvet cushion.

When they had proceeded to the centre of the choir, they remained there while the four great Officers of the Order proceeded to the stall of the said senior Knight, after the usual reverences to the Sovereign's stall: the Knight then descended into the middle of the choir, where he was invested with the sword, the mantle, and the collar, by the Chancellor and Register, after reading the admonitions prescribed. *viz.* upon putting on the sword:

*Take this sword to the increase of your honour; and in token and sign of the most illustrious Order which you have received, wherewith you being defended may be bold strongly to fight in the defence of those rights and ordinances to which you be engaged, and to the just and necessary defence of those that be oppressed and needy.*

Upon putting on the mantle, *Receive this robe and livery of this most illustrious Order, in augmentation of thine honour, and wear it with the firm and steady resolution, that by your character, conduct and demeanour, you may approve yourself a true servant of Almighty God, and a worthy brother and Knight Companion of this most illustrious Order.*

Upon putting on the collar, Sir, *the loving company of the Order of St. Patrick hath received you their brother,*



lover and fellow, and in token and knowledge of this, they give you, and present you this badge, the which God will that you receive and wear from henceforth to his praise and pleasure, and to the exaltation and honour of the said illustrious Order, and yourself.

They then conducted him to his stall, with the usual reverences to the Sovereign; and he seated himself with his cap upon his head; immediately after which the Esquire unfurled the banner; and the Knight standing up covered, *Ulster* repeated his style in English, and a procession was made to the Altar, by the *Register* and *Officers of Arms* attended by the Esquires with the banner, which was delivered to *Ulster*, who presented it to the *Register*, to be placed by him within the rails of the altar. After which, with the usual reverences, the Esquires proceeded to their places, and the *Officers of Arms* proceeded with the Esquires of the second Knight in like manner as before. And when those ceremonies were finished, the choir performed the *Te Deum*; after which a procession was made in like manner as before to the chapter-room, and from thence to the castle, where the Knights reposed themselves till dinner was served; when a procession was again made from the presence chamber to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Knights took their seats covered, viz, The *Grand Master* in the centre, the Prince's chair on his left hand, the *Prelate*, and the *Chancellor* at the two ends of the Sovereign's table, and the Knights on each side; and the Esquires remained standing till after grace was said, when they retired to the seats prepared for them.

Towards the end of the first course, when his *Excellency* stood up uncovered, the Knights rose uncovered, and the *King of Arms* proclaimed by the sound of the trumpet, that the *Grand Master* and Knights Companions of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick drank the Sovereign's health. The second course was then brought in with the usual ceremonies; after which his *Excellency* again stood up, and the Knights uncovered, *Ulster* again proclaimed that the *Grand Master*, in the name of the Sovereign, drank the healths of the Knights Companions. And at the end of the second course, all rising again uncovered, the Queen's health was drunk, and proclaimed in the same manner. The desert was then brought in, and during it the *Officers of Arms*, with the usual reverences, cried *Largess* thrice, and first proclaimed the style of the Sovereign, and afterwards of each Knight Companion, who successively stood up during the said proclamation. After which the Knights, Esquires and Officers, attended the *Grand Master* to the presence chamber, where the ceremony finished, and the Esquires and Officers retired to the dinner prepared for them.

*Note*, for the collar, badge and star of the Order of St. Patrick, see plate 6.

A LIST of the Knights of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 The Sovereign.        | 2 Prince Edward.             |
| 3 Duke of Leinster.     | 4 Earl of Clanrickarde.      |
| 5 Earl of Arran.        | 6 Earl of Westmeath.         |
| 7 Earl of Inchiquin.    | 8 Earl of Drogheda.          |
| 9 Earl of Tyrone.       | 10 Earl of Shannon.          |
| 11 Earl of Clanbrassel. | 12 Earl of Mornington.       |
| 13 Earl of Courtown.    | 14 Earl of Charlemont.       |
| 15 Earl of Beftive.     | 16 Earl of Ely. <i>Dead.</i> |

Earl of Northington, *Grand Master* \*.

Dr. Richard Robinson, Archbishop, of Armagh,  
*Prelate of the Order.*

Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, *Chancellor.*

Dr. William Craddock, Dean of St. Patrick, *Register.*

Lord Delvin, *Secretary.*

Charles Henry Coote, Esq. *Genealogist.*

John Freemantle, Esq. *Usher of the Black Rod.*

Sir William Hawkin Knight, *Usher King of Arms,*  
*attendant on the Order.*

\* Succeeded by his Grace the Duke of Rutland.





*Baronet of Nova Scotia*

7



*Baronet of England*





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**T H E O R D E R**

**O F**

**KNIGHTS BATCHELORS.**

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THE ORDER

KNIGHTS BATHILLORS



## KNIGHTS BATCHELORS.

THIS degree of honour is the most ancient, though the lowest Order of Knights in England. It was accounted the first of all military dignity, and the foundation of all honours. The word *Batchelor* was added by King Henry the third, and so styled; because this title of honour dies with the person to whom it is given, and descends not to his posterity.

This title, which was anciently in high esteem, is now conferred indiscriminately upon Gownsmen, Physicians, Burghers and Artists, whereby the original institution is perverted, and is of less reputation than it hath been; it still is accounted a respectable degree of honour both in England and foreign countries.

A Knight may be made as soon as a child is baptized; the ceremony now in use being no other than kneeling down before the King, who with a drawn sword lightly touches him on the right shoulder, with these words, *Sois chevalier au nom de Dieu*; and then, *Avancez, chevalier*.

A Knight must be named by both his Christian and surname (with Sir preceding) as Sir T—— L——, Knight. If a Knight be made a Nobleman, he still retains the name of Knight, and is to be so styled in all writs.

KNIGHTS



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K N I G H T S.

O F T H E

R O U N D T A B L E.

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KNIGHTS  
OF THE  
ROUND TABLE

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## KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

*ARTHUR* King of the Britons succeeded his father *Uther Pendragon*, who was brother to *Aurelius Ambrosius*, and third son of *Constantine*; he married *Igren* dutchess of Cornwall, by whom he had this son *Arthur* (born at Tindagal in Cornwall), who was the 11th King of England from the departure of the Romans, and was crowned about the year 516.

*King Arthur*, having expelled the Saxons out of England, conquered Norway, Scotland, and the greatest part of France (where at Paris he was crowned); and, returning home, lived in so great renown that many Princes and Knights came from all parts to his Court, to give proof of their valour in the exercise of Arms. Upon this he erected a fraternity of Knights which consisted of four and twenty, of whom he was the chief: and for the avoiding of controversies about precedency, he caused a Round Table to be made, from whence they were denominated *Knights of the Round Table*. The said Table, according to tradition, hangs up in the Castle of Winchester, where they used to meet, and the time of their meeting was at Whitsuntide.

None were admitted, but those who made sufficient proofs of their valour and dexterity in Arms. They were to be always well armed for horse or foot; *they were to protect and defend widows, maidens and children, relieve the distressed, maintain the Christian faith,*

*contribute to the Church, to protect pilgrims, advance honour, and suppress vice. To bury soldiers that wanted sepulchres, to ransom captives, deliver prisoners, and administer to the cure of wounded soldiers, hurt in the service of their country. To record all noble enterprizes, that the fame thereof may ever live to their honour and the renown of the noble Order.*

That upon any complaint made to the King of injury or oppression, one of these Knights, whom the King should appoint, was to revenge the same. If any foreign Knight came to court, with desire to shew his prowess, some one of these Knights was to be ready in arms to answer him. If any lady, gentlewoman, or other oppressed or injured person, did present a petition declaring the same, whether the injury was done here or beyond sea, he or she should be graciously heard, and without delay one or more Knights should be sent to take revenge. Every Knight, for the advancement of chivalry, should be ready to inform and instruct young lords and gentlemen in the exercises of arms. According to *Guillim*, there was no robe or habit prescribed unto these Knights; nor could he find with what ceremony they were made, neither what officers did belong unto the said Order, except a *Register* to record their noble enterprizes.

A LIST of the Knights of the Round Table \*.

The First Chapter.

Arthur, King of Great Britain.

Galaad.

Perceval.

Lancelot.

Gawaine.

Boors.

Lyonnel.

Helias, *le Blanc*.

The King Baudemagu.

King Ydier.

King Rions.

King Karados.

The King of Clare.

The Duke of Clarence.

Hector *de Marests*.

Blioberis.

Gueriet.

Keux *le Seneshal*.

Yrien, the son of King *Vrian*.

Brunor the Black.

Bedonier the Constable.

Agloual.

Securades.

Patrides.

\* Favine Lib. V. p. 97.

Second Chapter.

Herv *de Rivel*.  
 Esclabor, the disguised.  
 Saphar Vaire.  
 Sagrenor.  
 Agravain, the Proud.  
 Gueheres.  
 Nordet.  
 Yvain with the white hands.  
 Dodinel, the wild.  
 Yvan, the bastard.  
 Girflet.  
 Osevain, with the hardy heart.  
 Walles Gawain.  
 Guiret de Lambale.  
 Mador of the Porte.  
 Daniers.  
 Dinadan.  
 Heret, the son to du Lake.  
 Arthur the less.  
 Ginglain.

Third Chapter.

Arthur, Ly Bleys, or the Stammerer.  
 Calogrenant.  
 Brandelis.  
 Merengis, des Yours.  
 Gorvain.  
 Bardius.



Pharan the black.

Pharan the Red.

Reux des Trans.

Lanbegnes.

Chaulas.

Abaudain.

Damatha de Visafaluont.

Amant the Fair Jouster.

Gavenor the Black.

Fourth Chapter.

Arpin, the Duke.

Acoustant.

Janual.

Siuados.

The Goodly Coward.

The Deformed valiant.

Melianderis.

Manderin.

Andelis.

Bruiant *des Isles*.

Ozenot *d'Esfranger*.

The good Knight Descor.

The Varlet *au Cercle*.

Kasduos.

Billeris.

The Varlet de Gluine.

Herrois.

Fergus.

Lot the Valiant.

Meliadus the Spy or Scowt.

Meliadus the Black.

Aiglus *des Vaux*.

Lanbrock.

Luçan the Butler.

Fifth Chapter.

King Galegantis, of Norway.

King Angustiant, of Scotland.

Brunor of the Fountain.

The Enfant *du Pleffis*.

King Malaquin, of beyond the marches of Galonna.

Percides.

Claart the younger.

Sibillas, with the hard hands.

Sivados the Thunderer.

Arphaxad the Gros.

Sadoch Devencon.

The lovely Amorous.

Malios of the Thorn.

Argvoier the Angrie.

Patrides of the golden circle.

Mauduis the scorner.

Gringalais the strong.

Sixth Chapter.

Malaquin the Gaul.

Agrior the old Gamester.

Galindes of the Hillock.

Margoudes.

Kerdius

Kerdius.  
 Nabon.  
 Chalamor the ~~Went-winner~~.  
 Alibel the Forsaken.  
 Dalides.  
 Haran of the Pine.  
 Arganor the Rich.  
 Melios.  
 Meliadus the White Knight.  
 The ancient Knight of the hollow deepes.  
 Malaquin the Gross.

Seventh Chapter.

Argahast the bold Britaigne.  
 Normains the Pilgrim.  
 Harvin the unwieldy.  
 Thoscans the Roman.  
 Ferandon the Poor.  
 Randon the light or nimble.  
 The strong always found.  
 The fortunate Knight of the Isles.  
 The lost black Knight.  
 Dirant of the Rock.  
 The Fairy for Ladies.  
 The Forester.  
 The Huntsman.  
 The Man of Ireland.  
 The Brown without joy.  
 Geoffrey the Stout.  
 Randon, called the Percie.  
 Foyadus the Gallant.

## The eighth and last Chapter.

Rouffeline of the high mountain.

Courant of the hard rock.

Armont of the green serpent.

Ferrant of the Hill.

Corli the son of Ares.

Bufterine the Great.

Lydeux the strong.

Soline of the Wood.

The Knight of the seven ways.

Broadas.

The Knight attired in scarlet.

The Huntsman beyond the Marches.

Hefcalon the Hardy.

Marandon of the River.

Sacanarbin.

Dezier the fierce.

Abilem of the Desert.

Foelix the fortunate searcher.



**T H E O R D E R**

**O F**

**S T. T H O M A S.**

**M 3**

THE ORDER

S. T. THOMAS

## THE ORDER OF ST. THOMAS.

**KING** Richard the First of England instituted this Order, after the surprisal of the city of Acon. It consisted of the English Nation. Their Patron was Saint Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Their Garment white, and the ensign of the Order was a red cross charged in the centre with a white Escallop shell.

But **A. Mendes** believeth that these Knights were rather some of those which joined themselves with the Knights Hospitallers, for that they wore the same habit, followed the same rule, and observed the same customs, as did the Knights of St. John of Acon.

NOTE, The Collars, Badges, Jewels, and Stars, of the Orders of the GARTER, BATH, THISTLE and St. PATRICK, are drawn and Engraved from the originals.

*The end of the Orders of Knighthood in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.*

K N I G H T H O O D.

THE



Printed by James G. Thompson, New York, and  
London, and  
the original

THE

FOREIGN ORDERS

OF

KNIGHTHOOD.

THE

K N I G H T H O O D .

F O R E I G N O R D E R S

T H E

**OF THE**

---

**ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD**

**IN THE**

**HEREDITARY DOMINIONS**

**OF THE**

**HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.**

---

A L T E R

THE REPORTER HAS AN EXTENSIVE DOMINION IN GERMANY, AND THE VESTING OF IT, AS WELL AS THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AND THE PRINCE OF RUSSIA, THROUGHOUT THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

HEREDITARY DOMINIONS

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA

... ..



## A U S T R I A.

THE Emperor having extensive dominions in Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, as well as the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, we have brought together under one head all the Orders of Knighthood, that have been, or that now are, in any part of them, with the origin and occasion of their institutions; their ceremonies, habits, collars, badges, mottoes, stars and ribbons.

The same plan is followed in every other kingdom and state; arranging the countries, in alphabetical order.

As to the dates of the various institutions, Authors differ: therefore we have in this Work taken the majority of the most authentic and approved writers, without entering into a tedious controversy, which would exceed the limits of a concise history. But for the satisfaction of those who choose to consult the materials from which this history is extracted, a list of the authors and manuscripts is inserted at the end of the Foreign Orders of Knighthood.

AUSTRIA.

# AUSTRIA

THE Emperor having extensive dominions in Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, as well as the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, we have brought together under one head all the Orders of Knighthood, that have been, or that now are, in any part of them, with the origin and occasion of their institutions; their ceremonies, habits, collars, badges, mottoes, flags and

## THE EMPIRE

The same plan is followed in every other Kingdom, and state; arranging the countries, in alphabetical order.

As to the date of the various institutions, Authors differ: therefore we have taken for Germany the first forty of the most ancient, and the others which without entering into details, have been taken from the history of the Empire, in a concise manner, but for the illustration of these, the reader is referred to the history of the Empire, which is given at the end of the work. The various institutions, and the order of the Foreign Orders of Knighthood, are so designated, as the Emperor named, constituted, and declared a Knight of the sacred Roman Empire, and directed to be added to the society of body of those Knights in

such and the same manner as if he had been born of the Equestrian Order. These letters patent likewise give him all the rights, liberties, and immunities, to which as well all the other Knights of the Sacred Roman Empire of the same descent, as those created by word of mouth, or the stroke of a sword, are in any wise entitled; together with a grant either of entire new arms, or a confirmation of those transmitted down by him and his ancestors. They likewise contain an injunction to all Princes and States holding in the Empire, and a request to all others, to acknowledge the grantees as a member of the aforementioned body of Knights; and make the dignity, rights, privileges, and immunities so granted, hereditary to all the children and descendants of a Knight of the Order.

**THE**  
**ORDO EQUESTERIS**  
**OF THE**  
**GERMAN EMPIRE**

THE *Ordo Equestris* is of great antiquity, and highly honourable, being composed of persons of the most ancient and illustrious families of Germany, and in point of rank takes place next to the Barons. It is supposed to have been derived from the *Ordo Equestris* in old Rome, which consisted of such as were *Equites*, and ranked next to the Senate. The admission into this Order is, by *Codicilli honorarii*, or letters patent, of honour and ennoblement, under the great seal of the Empire, wherein the person intended to be so dignified is by the Emperor named, constituted, and declared, a Knight of the Sacred Roman Empire, and directed to be classed in the society or body of those *Equites* in such

such and the same manner as if he had been born of the Equestrian Order. These letters patent likewise give him the full enjoyment of all honours, offices, rights, privileges, liberties, and immunities, to which as well all the other Knights of the Sacred Roman Empire of the same descent, as those created by word of mouth, or the stroke of a sword, are in any wise entitled; together with a grant either of entire new arms, or a confirmation of those theretofore borne by him and his ancestors. They likewise contain an injunction to all Princes and States holding of the Empire, and a request to all others, to acknowledge the grantee as a member of the beforementioned body of Knights; and make the dignity, title, privileges, and immunities, so granted, hereditary to all the children and descendants in a right line of the Grantee, both male and female. Formerly all those who were admitted into the *Ordo Equestris* wore round their neck a golden chain with a medal pendent thereto, and which is still continued to be painted on the helmet placed over each of their coats of arms; but since a great number of social and regular Orders of Knighthood have been introduced all over Europe, the chain hath in general been laid aside, and is now only worn by the principal officers of the districts of the Empire belonging to those *Equites*, and where they are formed into corporations as a free state, holding immediately of the Emperor. Here, however, it is necessary to observe, that the imperial patent is not sufficient to enable the Grantee to belong to this body corporate, unless he holds a fee of the Empire: on the contrary, without such a holding, the patent gives him only personal

honour



honour and precedency in courts of justice and all other places indiscriminately, and that free from all hindrance or molestation whatsoever. The *Ordo Equestris* are not under any particular restraint, or governed by any laws, statutes, or ordinances, other than such as concern the Empire in general. This title is hereditary to all the children and descendants in a right line of the Grantee, both male and female, and is entirely patrimonial and feudal; a circumstance elucidated and fully confirmed by an established rule of the Empire, already mentioned, *viz.* That such Grantee cannot belong to the body corporate of the *Ordo Equestris* unless he holds a fee of the Empire; and if he doth not hold such a fee, that he gains nothing further by his patent than personal honour and precedency.



## A U S T R I A.

## T H E O R D E R

## O F T H E

## G O L D E N F L E E C E.

THIS Order being more fully treated of in the Orders of Knighthood in Spain, it is unnecessary to say any thing farther upon it here, than to observe that, instead of the number of Knights of it being unlimited as is the case of that branch of it of which the King of Spain is Sovereign, the branch of which the Emperor is Sovereign is confined to fifty one, the number appointed by Charles the Fifth. In all other respects the statutes and collars of both branches are exactly the same. For a fuller account, see GOLDEN FLEECE in Spain.

ADSTRIA.



## A U S T R I A.

## THE ORDER

O F

## S T. S T E P H E N.

THIS Order was first instituted at Florence, in the year 1561, by Cosmo Di Medicis, and dedicated to St. Stephen, on whose festival (the 6th of August) he gained a victory at Marciano. It was partly a Military, and partly a Religious Order, like that of Malta; but in a short time it fell into disrepute, and was at length entirely disused. But in May 1764, it was revived by the late Emperor, and put on a respectable footing. The statutes and original constitution are however in a great degree changed. At present this Order consists of an hundred Knights, exclusive of the Sovereign, the Princes of his blood, and Cardinals. Of these Knights fifty wear the badge of the Order at the coat button-hole pendant to a crimson watered ribbon. Thirty wear it pendant to a broad crimson watered ribbon, worn

fast-ways over the right shoulder; and twenty wear a star of eight points, embroidered in silver on the left side of their outer garment. The first class consisting of fifty are styled simply Knights of St. Stephen. The second class, of thirty, are styled Knights Commanders. And the third, consisting of twenty, are styled Knights Grand Crosses, and addressed by the title of *Excellency*. The badge of the Order is a cross of eight points enamelled red, and edged with gold; and the collar a gold chain, which however is only worn on the anniversary of the institution of the Order.

For both the badge and the collar of the Order of St. Stephen, see plate 8.

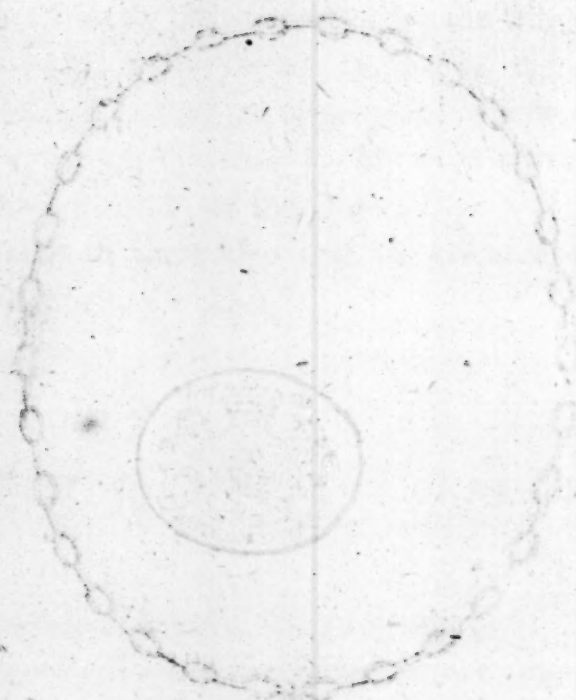


AUSTRIA.

*S.<sup>t</sup> Stephen*

8







## A U S T R I A.

THE

## MILITARY ORDER

OF

## MARIA THERESA.

IN June 1757 the Empress Queen instituted this Order, which was at first composed of an unlimited number of Knights, divided into two classes; the first of which wear the badge of the Order pendant to a broad striped watered ribbon, of which two fifths are black, and three fifths yellow, fasten-ways over the right shoulder, and a cross or star embroidered in silver on the left breast of their outer garment. The second class wear the badge pendant to a narrow striped ribbon at the button hole. This order continued thus from its first institution until the year 1765, when the present Emperor added an in-

intermediate class, styled Knights Commanders, who wear the ribbon fash-ways, but without any star on the outer garment. The badge of the Order is a cross of gold enamelled white, edged with gold, on the center are the arms of Austria encircled with the word *Fortitudine*, and on the reverse is a cypher of the letters M. T. F. \* in gold, on an enamelled green ground. This Order is conferred on military men only. (See plate 9.)

\* Which implies *Maria Theresia Fundator*.



## MARIA THERESIA

IN June 1787 the Empress Queen instituted this Order, which was at first composed of an unlimited number of Knights, divided into two classes; the first of which wore the badge of the Order pendant to a broad striped waist ribbon, of which two thirds are black, and the third yellow, fastened over the right shoulder with a cross or star embroidered in silver on the left breast of their outer garment. The second class wear the badge pendant to a narrow striped ribbon at the button-hole. This **AUSTRIA.** continued thus from its first institution until the year 1805, when the present Emperor added an intermediate

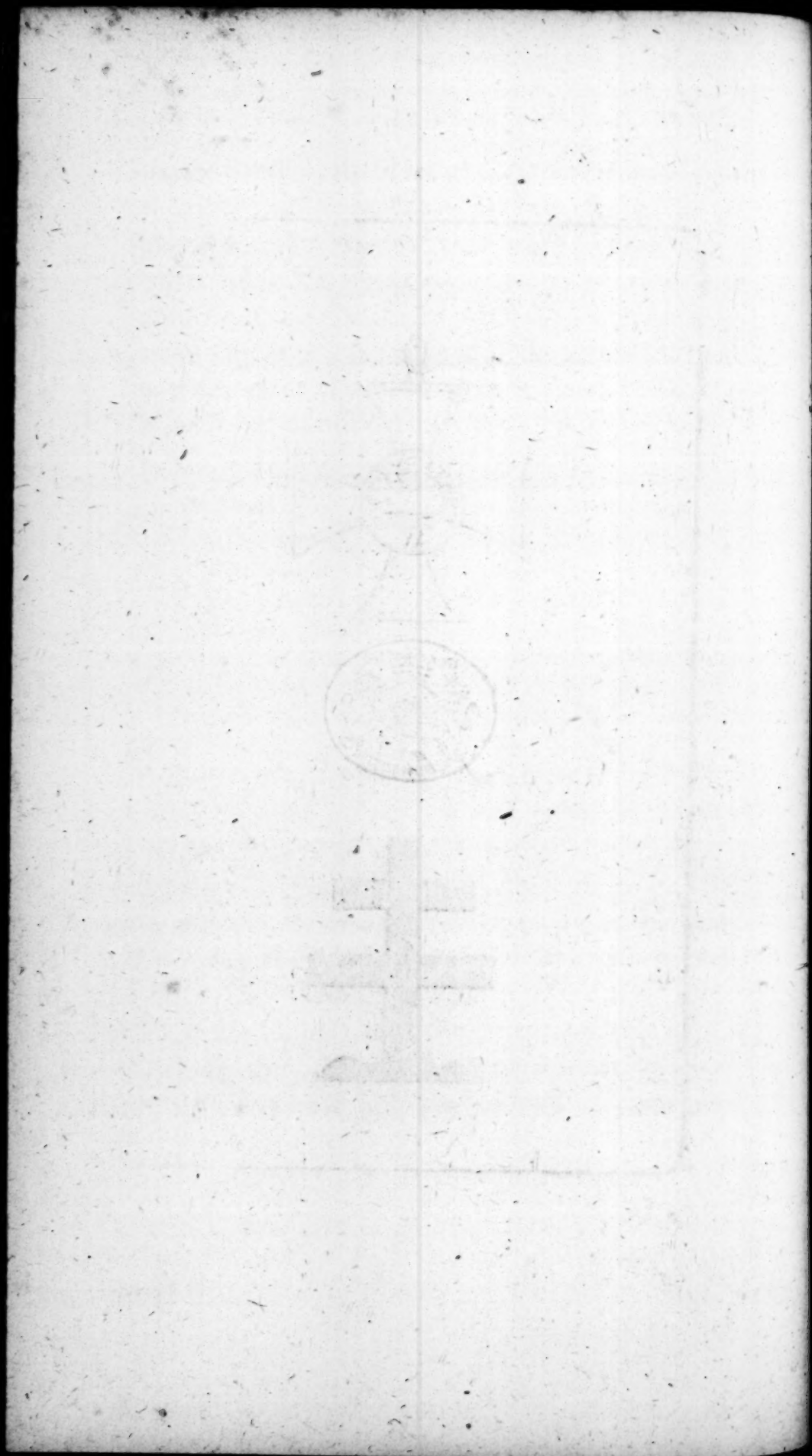
*Maria Theresal*

9



*S.<sup>t</sup> Gerion*







## A U S T R I A.

## THE ORDER

O F

## S T. G E R I O N.

THE time of the institution of this Order, which is now extinct, is not precisely known, some placing it in the year 1190, under Frederick Barbarossa, and others half a century later under Frederick II. However this may be, it was composed only of German gentlemen, who wore on the right breast the badge of the Order, viz. a patriarchal cross, Gules, on a mount Vert. St. Gerion, the patron of the Order, is said to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne, with 318 of his companions. For the badge, see plate 9.

AUSTRIA.

# A U S T R I A

## THE ORDER

### A U S T R I A

THE name of the institution of this Order, which is now extinct, is not generally known, being placed in the year 1800, under the name of the Order of St. George, which was founded by Frederick II. However, it may be, it was composed only of German gentlemen, who wore on the right breast the badge of the Order, viz. a patriarchal cross, Gules, on a mount Vert. St. George, the patron of the Order, is said to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne, with six of his companions. For the badge, see plate 2.

AUSTRIA

## A U S T R I A.

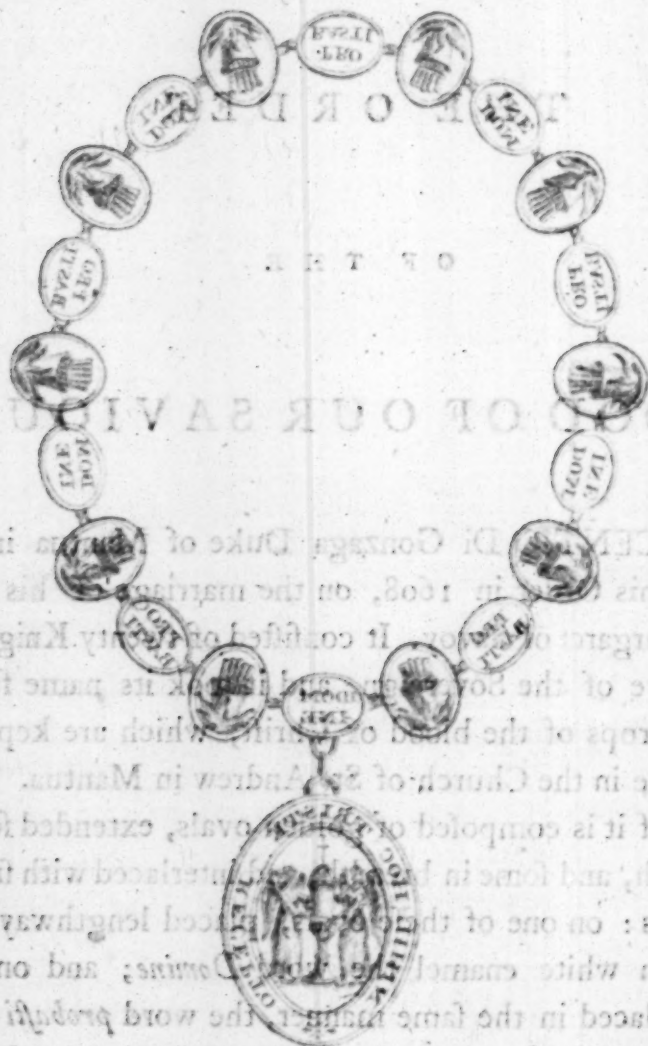
## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## BLOOD OF OUR SAVIOUR.

VINCENTIO Di Gonzaga Duke of Mantua instituted this Order in 1608, on the marriage of his son with Margaret of Savoy. It consisted of twenty Knights, exclusive of the Sovereign, and it took its name from three drops of the blood of Christ, which are kept as a relique in the Church of St. Andrew in Mantua. The collar of it is composed of golden ovals, extended some in length, and some in breadth, and interlaced with small annulets: on one of these ovals, placed lengthways, is raised in white enamel the word *Domine*; and on the next, placed in the same manner, the word *probasti me*; and so alternately. On the other ovals are represented flames of fire about a crucible filled with ingots of gold. At the bottom of the collar is pendant an oval of gold,

on which are represented two Angels standing upright, holding between them a chalice crowned; on the table of it are enamelled three drops of blood, and on the oval this inscription, *Nibil hoc triste recepto*. (See plate 10.)

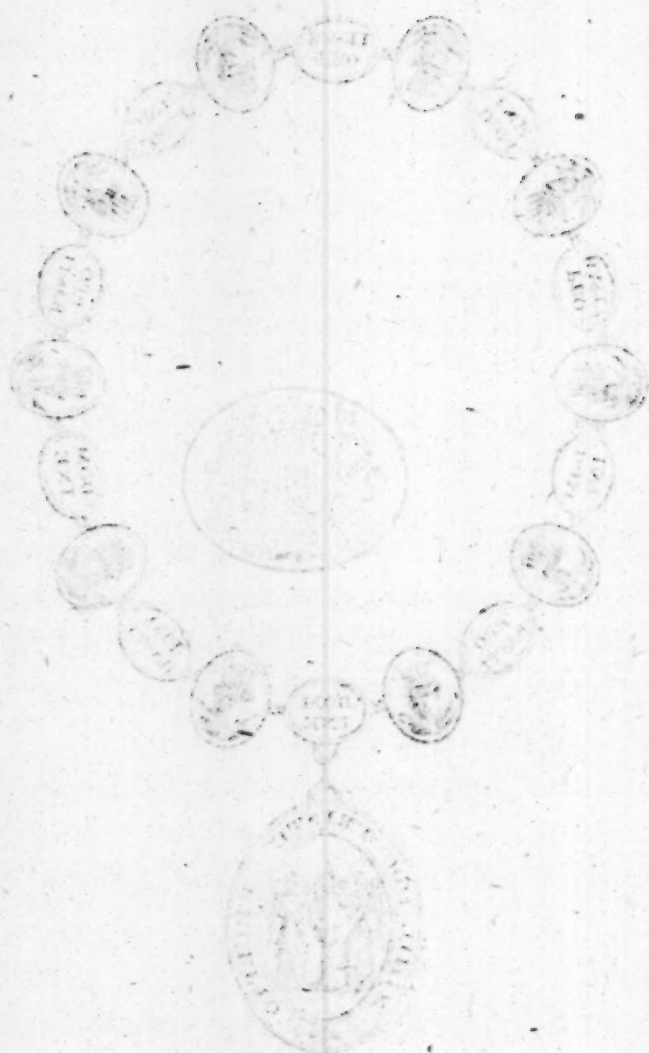


**AUSTRIA.**



*Order of the Blood of our Saviour* <sup>10</sup>





# A U S T R I A.

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## T H E O R D E R

O F

### ST. ANTHONY IN HAINAULT.

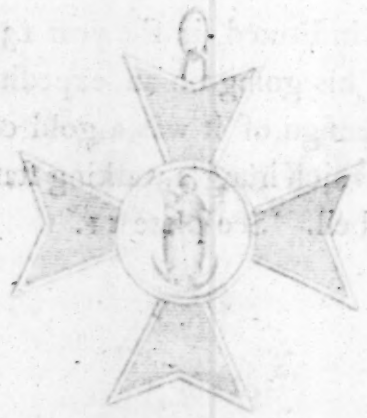
THIS Order was instituted, in the year 1382, by Albert of Bavaria, on his going on an expedition against the Sarafins. The ensign of it was a gold collar like a Hermit's girdle, to which hung a walking staff or crutch and a little golden bell. See plate II.

AUSTRIA.

A U S T R I A



ST. ANTHONY IN BAVARIA



AUSTRIA



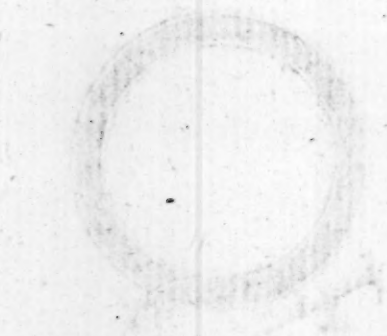
*S.<sup>t</sup> Anthony in Hainault*

11



*S.<sup>t</sup> Michael in Germany*





## A U S T R I A.

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 T H E O R D E R

O F

## ST. MICHAEL IN GERMANY.

THIS Order was instituted at Mantua in the year 1618, and in 1619 it was received at Vienna; but though confirmed in 1624 by Pope Urban VIII. it soon fell into disuse. The ensign of it was a cross of eight points, embroidered with blue silk and gold, on the left side of the mantle; in the middle of it was the figure of the Virgin Mary with Christ on her left arm; and a sceptre in her right hand, crowned with twelve stars surrounded with rays of the Sun, and a crescent under her feet. See plate 11.

AUSTRIA.

# A U S T R I A

## THE ORDER

### ST. MICHAEL IN GERMANY

THIS Order was instituted at Mainz in the year 1813, and in 1810 it was received at Vienna. The Order contained in it, by Pope Pius VII. a lion rampant. The emblem of it was a circle of eight points, embossed with blue silk and gold, on the left side of the mantle; in the middle of it was the figure of the Virgin Mary with Christ on her left arm; and a figure in her right hand, crowned with twelve stars surrounded with rays of light, and a crescent under her feet. See plate 11. in margin nearly facing



## A U S T R I A.

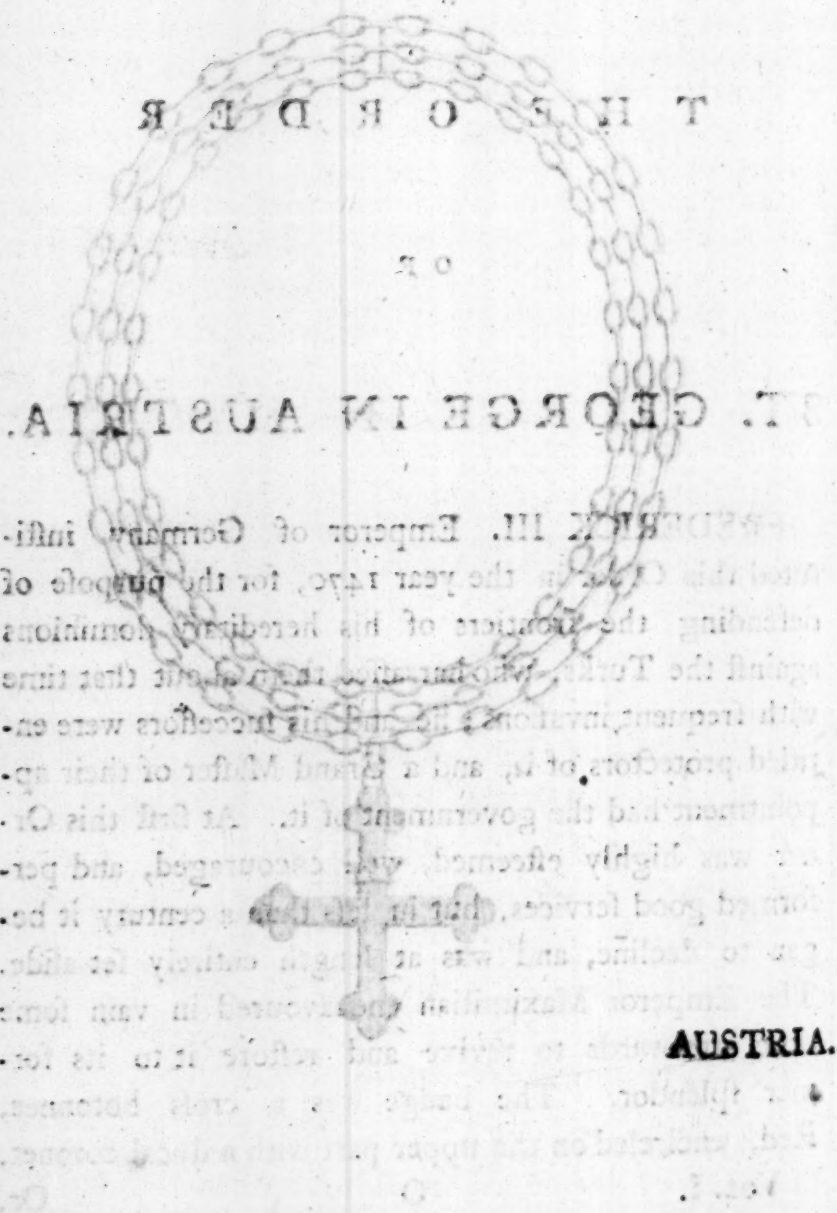
## T H E O R D E R

O F

## ST. GEORGE IN AUSTRIA.

FREDERICK III. Emperor of Germany instituted this Order in the year 1470, for the purpose of defending the frontiers of his hereditary dominions against the Turks, who harraſſed them about that time with frequent invaſions; he and his ſucceſſors were entitled protectors of it, and a Grand Maſter of their appointment had the government of it. At firſt this Order was highly eſteemed, well encouraged, and performed good ſervices, but in leſs than a century it began to decline, and was at length entirely ſet aſide. The Emperor Maximilian endeavoured in vain ſome time afterwards to revive and reſtore it to its former ſplendor. The badge was a croſs botonnee, Red, encircled on the upper part with a ducal coronet,

Or, and worn pendent from three chains of gold. The  
seat of this Order was at Mildstadt in Corinthia. For  
the badge and collar of this Order, see plate 12.



The and were pendant from the neck of gold. The  
part of the chain was in silver in Constantinople. For  
the had a gold collar (the chain) the same way.

*S.<sup>t</sup> George in Austria*

12



AUSTRIA

A U S T R I A

LADIES ORDER

HONOR OF THE CROSS

A CONFLAGRATION, which happened at the  
Emperor's Palace in the year 1781, was the occasion  
the foundation of this Order, a golden cross, in which  
were inscribed some of the words of the Gospel, one of which  
Christ taught, was this to have love unfeignedly  
toward one another, this being the first of the  
four points contained in the Order, and placed in  
under the protection of the Emperor Maria Theresa.  
The Order is now, being formed by the Order, the  
good and virtuous, and the Roman Catholic  
religion, and is continued by the Emperor, and  
divided annually of the Order, the part of the Order  
as a golden medal, which is given to the



## A U S T R I A.

## L A D I E S O R D E R

I N

## H O N O R O F T H E C R O S S.

A CONFLAGRATION, which happened at the Emperor's palace in the year 1668, was the occasion of the foundation of this Order. A golden cross, in which were inclosed some pieces of the wooden one on which Christ suffered, was said to have been miraculously saved : to commemorate this event, the Empress Eleonora De Gonzaga established this Order, and placed it under the protection of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph. The Empress is the Grand Mistress of the Order, and none but ladies of quality of the Roman Catholic religion can be admitted into it. The general assembly is held annually on the third of May, being the anniversary of the institution. The badge of the Order is a golden medal chased and pierced; in the center

Q 2

the

the Imperial Eagle, over all a cross surmounted with the letters I. H. S. and a small cross over the letter H. with this motto, *Salus et Gloria*. See plate 13.



AUSTRIA.

the general system of religion can be admitted as the basis of the Order. The badge of the Order is a golden eagle with spread wings, perched on a cross. Above the eagle's head is a crown, and on its breast is a shield containing the letters 'IHS' with a small cross above the 'H'. The entire emblem is surrounded by a decorative wreath. The motto of the Order is 'Salus et Gloria'.

the Eagle over all a cross surmounted with  
a small cross over the letter  
with the motto *Salus in Gloria*. See plate 3.

13

*Ladies Order in Honour of the Cross*



*The Red Eagle*



[illegible]



## A U S T R I A.

## THE ORDER

O F

## LADIES SLAVES TO VIRTUE.

ELEONORA Di Gonzaga, widow of the Emperor Ferdinand III. instituted this Order in the year 1662, and declared herself Sovereign of it. The number that compose it is limited to thirty, all to be of the Romish religion, and of the best nobility. The badge worn by the Ladies of this Order is a golden sun encircled with a chaplet of laurel, enamelled Green, with this motto over it, *Sola ubique triumphat*. It is worn pendent at the breast to a small chain of gold, or a plain narrow black ribbon. See plate 14.

A U S T R I A



SOLE PROPRIETARY



ALBANY

*Slaves to Virtue*

14



*Order of the Chace*





THIS book was acquired by the University of Chicago  
for the purpose of establishing their library  
during the Fair. It continued to flourish for up-  
wards of a century and its value was estimated good  
enough, but as the book was neglected, and when the  
end for which it was intended was fulfilled, it was  
sold. The original of the Order was a plain green  
book, worn of the cover of the book.



# A U S T R I A.

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## T H E O R D E R

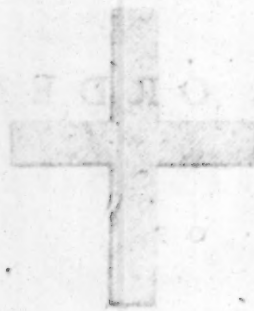
O F

## T U S I N.

THIS Order was instituted by the Archdukes of Austria, for the purpose of defending their frontiers against the Turks. It continued to flourish for upwards of a century and an half, and performed good services, but in the end it was neglected, and when the end for which it was founded was fulfilled, it was set aside. The ensign of the Order was a plain green cross, worn on the outer garment. See plate 15.

[ 189 ]

AUSTRIA



AUSTRIA

THE following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Austrian government, and who have been sworn in as members of the various departments of the government. The names are given in the order in which they were appointed, and are given in the original language in which they were given.



AUSTRIA

*The Order of Tusin*

15



*Golden Lyon*





THE Imperial Order of the Star of the Danube  
Order of Vienna in the year 1868. It is a  
both less and of noble families. The  
is a red ribbon, to which hangs a  
a golden cross of eight points, with  
round the center. The number of  
milled red. The number of  
this Order is not limited. For the



# A U S T R I A.

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## THE ORDER

O F

## NEIGHBOURLY LOVE.

THE Empress Elizabeth Christiana instituted this Order at Vienna in the year 1708. It is for persons of both sexes and of noble families. The ensign of it is a red ribbon, to which hangs pendent on the left breast a golden cross of eight points, with this motto round the centre, *Amor Proximi*, and the middle enamelled red. The number of persons that compose this Order is not limited. For the badge, see plate 16.

AUSTRIA.

A. U. S. T. R. I. A.

THE ORDER



JOHN F. BERTHOUD

This Order was instituted in the year 1813, by the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of engaging the nobility of the Kingdom of Hungary to defend its frontiers against the Turks. During his life it was highly esteemed, but declined after his death; and soon became obsolete.

The collar was composed of white ribbons of gold, intermixed with streaks of blue and green, in which hung the figure of a dragon lying on his back with his wings expanded, and a crown on his head. For the ribbon and collar of the Order the plate.

## A U S T R I A.

## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## DRAGON OVERTHROWN.

THIS Order was instituted, in the year 1418, by the Emperor Sigismund, for the purpose of engaging the nobility of the kingdom of Hungary to defend its frontiers against the Turks. During his life it was highly esteemed, but it declined after his death; and soon became obsolete.

The collar was composed of double chains of gold, intermixed with crosses of Lorrain enamelled green, to which hung the figure of a dragon lying on his back with his wings expanded, enamelled with variety of colours. For the ensign and collar of the Order, see plate 17.

A. U. S. T. A.

THE ORDER



ALBERT BROWN

THIS order was instituted in the year 1818, by the Emperor Sigismund, for the purpose of engaging the nobility of the Kingdom of Hungary to defend its frontiers against the Turks. During his life it was highly esteemed, but it declined after his death; and soon became obsolete.

The collar was composed of white chains of gold, intermixed with crosses of a brilliant emerald green, in which hung the figure of a cross lying on his back with his wings expanded, symbol of the Order's colours. For the ribbon and collar of the Order see plate.



## A U S T R I A.

## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## DRAGON OVERTHROWN.

THIS Order was instituted, in the year 1418, by the Emperor Sigismund, for the purpose of engaging the nobility of the kingdom of Hungary to defend its frontiers against the Turks. During his life it was highly esteemed, but it declined after his death; and soon became obsolete.

The collar was composed of double chains of gold, intermixed with crosses of Lorraine enamelled green, to which hung the figure of a dragon lying on his back with his wings expanded, enamelled with variety of colours. For the ensign and collar of the Order, see plate 17.

A I R T S U A



A1A7E06

*Dragon overthrown*

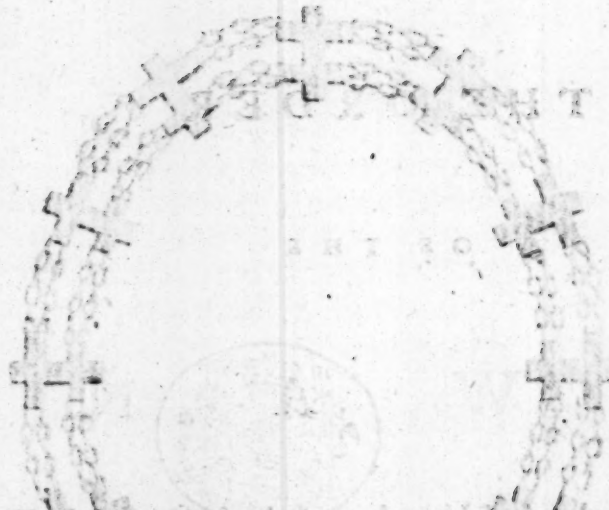
17



THE ORDER OF THE BEE

7

Order of the Bee



THIS Order is said to have been instituted in France by Salomon, King of Babylon, about the year 500, but very little is known relative to the Order, except that the badge of it is a bee, and that it is on a green ground adorned with flowers, and that it was worn at the breast pendant to three chains of gold. Having been upwards of one thousand years existing, it is unnecessary to say any thing further upon it here. For the badge and collar, see plate.

AUSTRIA



## A U S T R I A.

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 THE ORDER

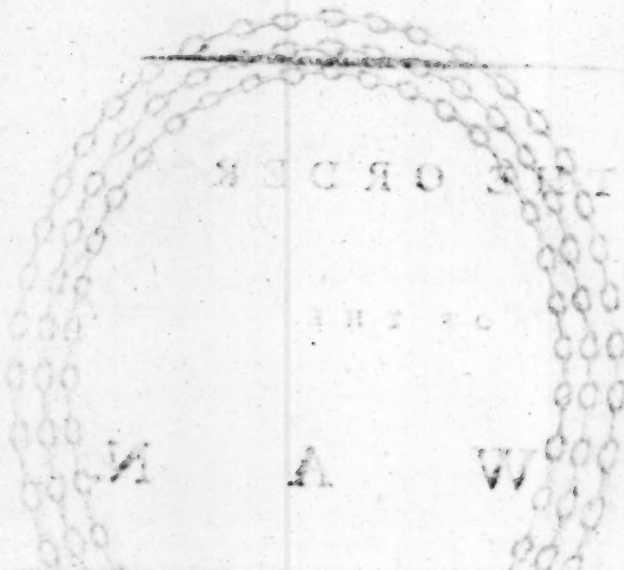
OF THE

S W A N.

THIS Order is said to have been instituted in Flanders by Salvius Brabo, of Brabant, about the year 500, but very little is known relative to the Order, except that the badge of it, was a swan enamelled white, on a green ground adorned with flowers, and that it was worn at the breast pendent to three chains of gold. Having been upwards of one thousand years extinct, it is unnecessary to say any thing farther upon it here. For the badge and collar, see plate 18.

AUSTRIA.

# AUSTRIA



This Order is said to have been instituted in 1780 by Joseph II. of Austria, about the year 1780. The very little is known relative to the Order, except that the badge of it is a cross enamelled white, on a green ground adorned with flowers, and that it is worn at the breast pendant to three chains of gold. Having been upwards of one hundred years existing, it is unnecessary to say any thing further upon it here.

*Swan*

18



THE ORDER

OF THE

OF THE

THIS Order was instituted at the Abbey of St. Gall in Switzerland by the Emperor Frederick II. in the year 1213. St. Gall, being the patron of it, communicated his name to the same. It flourished from its institution until the revolution, by which the House of Austria lost the Swiss cantons, when it was abolished. The Order having been upwards of three centuries extinct, it is unnecessary to say any thing farther upon it. The collar was a gold chain interlaced with oak leaves, to which hung the figure of a black bear on a medallion, having under it a book inscribed Veritas.

See plate 19

ALSTRIA



## A U S T R I A.

## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## B E A R.

THIS Order was instituted at the abbey of St. Gall in Switzerland, by the Emperor Frederick II. in the year 1213. St. Ursus, being the patron of it, communicated his name to the same; it flourished from its institution until the revolution, by which the House of Austria lost the Swiss cantons, when it was abolished. The Order having been upwards of three centuries extinct, it is unnecessary to say any thing farther upon it. The collar was a gold chain, interlaced with oak leaves, to which hung the figure of a black bear on a medallion, having under it a hillock enamelled Vert. See plate 19.

AUSTRIA.

## A U S T R I A .

THE ORDER

OF THE

B E A R

THIS Order was instituted at the request of the Emperor Francis II. in the year 1813. It is a gold cross, being the badge of the Order, and is bestowed on its members in recognition of their services to the Emperor and the Empire. The Order has been awarded to many of the most distinguished men of the Empire, and it is now one of the most valuable and coveted of honors. The cross is made of gold, and is set with a black enamel. On the front of the cross is a black bear, and on the back is a black eagle. The cross is worn on a black ribbon, and is attached to a black chain. The cross is the badge of the Order, and is bestowed on its members in recognition of their services to the Emperor and the Empire.

See plate 19.

AUSTRIA.

*The Bear of Switzerland*

19



A U S T R I A

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ITALY





## A U S T R I A.

## THE ORDER

O F

## S T. G E O R G E I N I T A L Y.

THE time of the institution of this Order is uncertain, some placing it under Constantine the Great, and others, with more appearance of reason, under the Princes of the imperial House of Commenes, of whom it is said that four and thirty have been successively Grand Masters of it. However this may be, it is certain the Order fell into disuse, and was not thought of until Charles V. revived it, and declared himself the Grand Master of it, and appointed his natural son Don John of Austria his deputy. The Order was divided into three classes. 1. The Grand Collars, who were fifty in number, and who regulated all the others. 2. The profest Knights and Barristers. 3. The Knights in waiting. The badge of the Order was St. George slaying the Dragon, and the collar, composed of fifteen

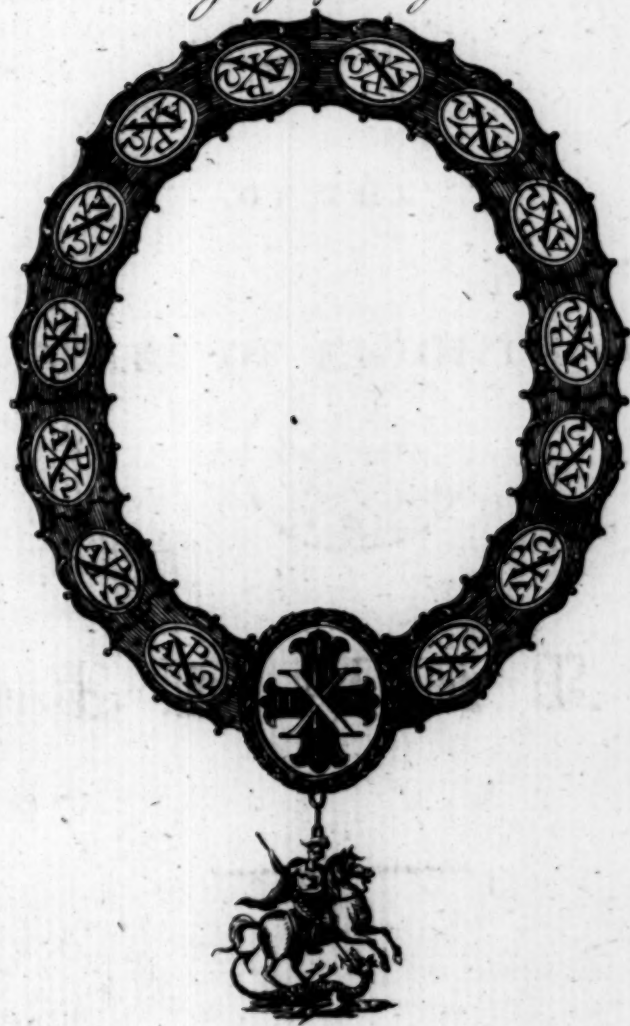
gold plates, richly chased on the edges and enamelled blue. On 14 of these plates, is the cypher X and P. between the two capitals A and  $\Omega$ . On the centre oval, which is edged with laurel leaves, the cypher X. P. is placed on a cross patonce, Red, edged gold, having on its points the letters I, H, S, V. See plate 20.

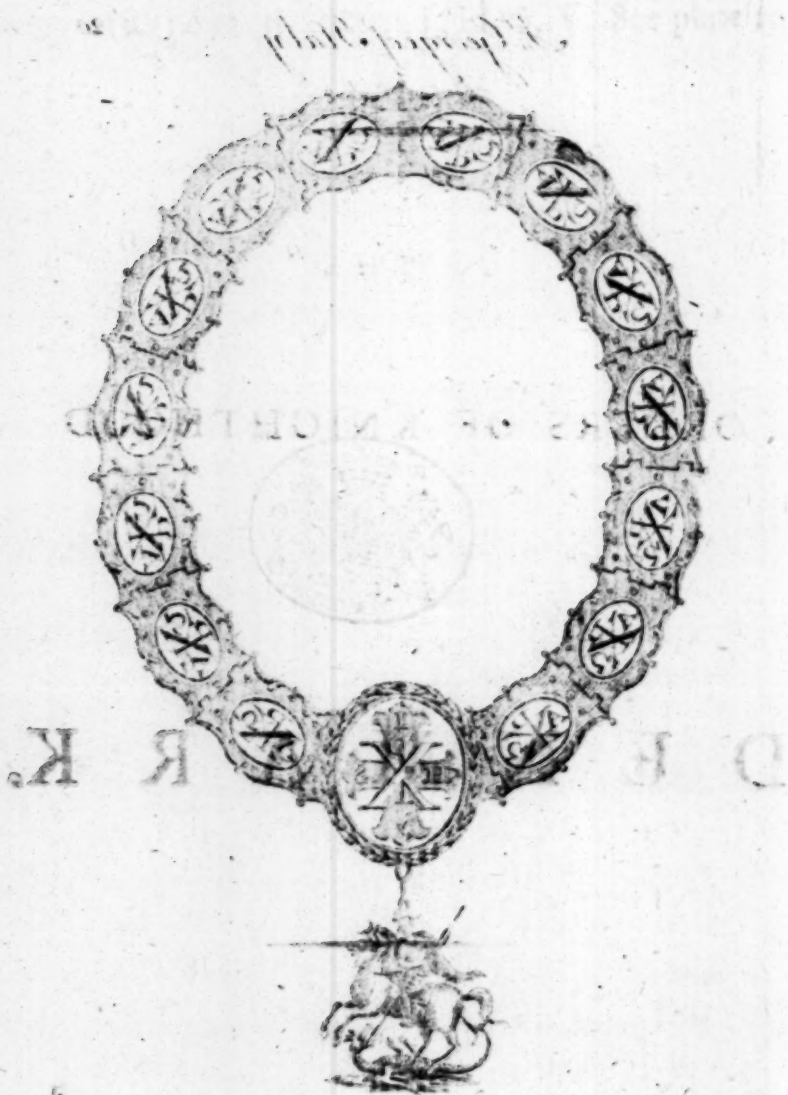


OF

...marked on the wings and ...  
...of the plates ... the ...  
...the ... A and ... On the ...  
...with ... the ...  
...gold ...  
... 20

*S<sup>t</sup> George of Italy*







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OF THE  
ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD  
IN  
DENMARK.

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# DEINMARK

## THE ORDER

### OF KNIGHTHOOD

THIS which is the most illustrious Order of Denmark, was instituted by Christian the First, on the marriage of his son John with Christina of Saxony, in the year 1498 since which time it has subsisted without interruption or degradation. It is now conferred only on the Princes of the blood, foreign princes, or noble men of the first rank. The Knights of it are addressed by the title of Excellency. On ordinary occasions they wear the badge of the Order pendant to a sky blue watered ribbon, worn always over the right shoulder, and a star of eight points, embossed in silver on the left side of their surcoat. But on days of ceremony they wear it pendant to a collar of gold composed of Elephants and towers alternately enamelled. Proper. The badge is an elephant, on his back

# D E N M A R K.

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## T H E O R D E R

### O F T H E

## E L E P H A N T.

THIS, which is the most illustrious Order of Denmark, was instituted by Christian the First, on the marriage of his son John with Christina of Saxony, in the year 1478 since which time it has subsisted without interruption or degradation. It is now conferred only on the Princes of the blood, foreign princes, or noblemen of the first rank. The Knights of it are addressed by the title of Excellency. On ordinary occasions they wear the badge of the Order pendent to a sky blue watered ribbon, worn fash-ways over the right shoulder, and a star of eight points embroidered in silver on the left side of their outer garment. But on days of ceremony they wear it pendent to a collar of gold composed of Elephants and towers alternately enamelled Proper. The badge is an elephant, on his back a

castle all enamelled Proper, and on the side of the Elephant a cross of Danebrog in Diamonds. For the representation of both badge and collar, see plate 21.



THIS, which is the most illustrious Order of Denmark, was instituted by Christian the First, on the marriage of his son John with Christina of Saxony, in the year 1454. Since which time it has subsisted without interruption or alteration. It is now conferred only on the Princes of the blood, foreign princes, or nobles of the first rank. The Knights of it are addressed by the title of Excellency. On ordinary occasions they wear the badge of the Order pendant to a sky blue sash, ribbon, which they wear over the right shoulder, and a star of eight points embroidered in silver on the left side of their outer garment. But on days of ceremony they wear it pendant to a collar of gold enamelled with elephants and towers alternately enamelled Proper. The badge is an elephant, on his back a castle.



...the all enamelled proper and on the side of the Ele  
...a cross of Thimble in diamonds For the re  
...of both badge and collar the plate is

# Elephant

21



BRITISH

D E N M A R K

THE O R O R O R

U.S. AIR FORCE

[illegible]

## D E N M A R K.

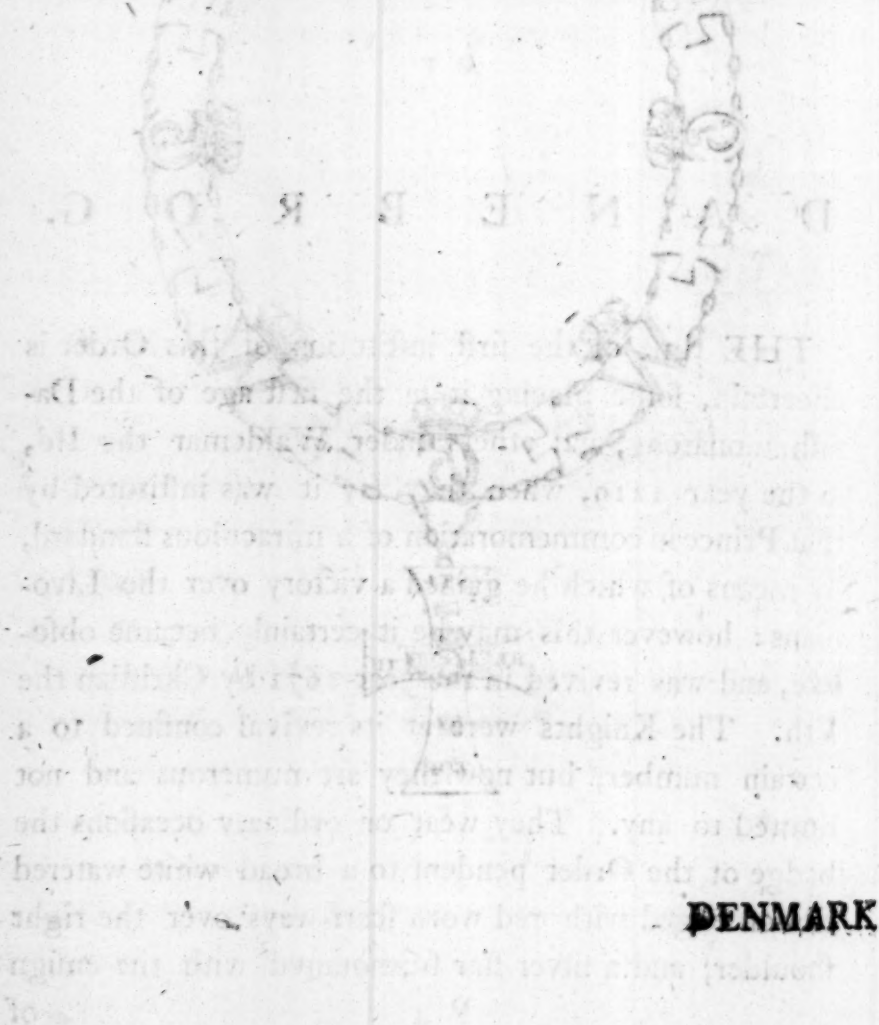
## THE ORDER

OF

## D A N E B R O G.

THE time of the first institution of this Order is uncertain, some placing it in the first age of the Danish monarchy, and others under Waldemar the II<sup>d</sup>, in the year 1219, when they say it was instituted by that Prince in commemoration of a miraculous standard, by means of which he gained a victory over the Livonians: however this may be it certainly became obsolete, and was revived in the year 1671 by Christian the V<sup>th</sup>. The Knights were at its revival confined to a certain number, but now they are numerous and not limited to any. They wear on ordinary occasions the badge of the Order pendent to a broad white watered ribbon edged with red worn scarf-ways over the right shoulder, and a silver star surmounted with the ensign

of the Order embroidered on the right side of their outer garment. On days of ceremony they wear the badge pendent to a collar which is composed of the letters W. C. alternately, each crowned with a regal crown of Denmark; between the letters a cross enamelled white, and in the C a figure 5, the W alluding to the institutor, and the C and 5 to the reviver of the Order. The badge is a cross Pattée enamelled white, on the centre the letter C and 5 crowned with a regal crown, and this motto *Reslitutor*. See plate 22.



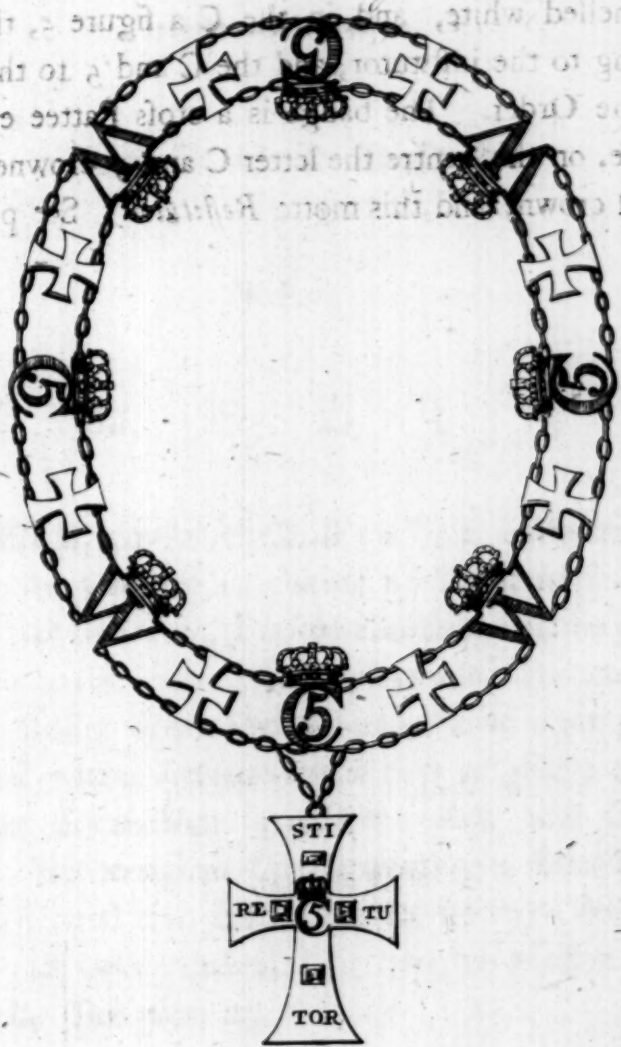
**DENMARK**



of the Order embroidered on the right side of their  
outer garment. On days of ceremony they wear  
the badge pendant to a collar which is composed of  
the letters W. C. alternately each crowned with a  
crown of diamonds between the letters a cross  
channelled white, and the C a figure as the W all  
leading to the collar and a to the reverse  
of the collar is a cross channelled  
white, on the letter C a crown with a  
regal crown and this means *Reverend* *St. plene*

*Danish*

22



DENMARK

## D E N M A R K

## THE ORDER

## F I D E L I T Y

SOPHIA, consort of Christian VIII, instituted this Order in the year 1828. During her life it continued to flourish, but on her death it was abolished, and only such as the conferred it on are allowed to wear the emblem of it. The badge of the Order was a star of eight points enameled white, cantoned with rays of gold: on the centre an Eucharistic chalice; first and fourth, Gules, a lion rampant Or, supporting a Danish Axe Argent; second and third, Azure, an eagle displayed Or. It was worn pendent to a crimson ribbon edged with gold. See plate 23.

## D E N M A R K.

## THE ORDER

OF

## F I D E L I T Y.

SOPHIA, consort of Christian VIth, instituted this Order in the year 1732 ; during her life it continued to flourish, but on her death it was abolished, and only such as she conferred it on are allowed to wear the ensign of it. The badge of the Order was a star of eight points enamelled white, cantoned with rays of gold : on the centre an Escutcheon quarterly : first and fourth, Gules, a lion rampant Or, supporting a Danish Axe Argent ; second and third, Azure, an eagle displayed Or. It was worn pendent to a crimson ribbon edged with gold. See plate 23.

D E N M A R K

THE ORDER



I D E L T Y

SOPHIA, consort of Christian VIII, instituted this Order in the year 1828, during her life it remained in force, but on her death it was abolished, and only such as the constitution is on are allowed to wear the insignia of it. The badge of the Order was a star of eight points encircled with a wreath of gold: on the points an Elizabethan crown: a star and four leaves, a lion rampant, and a unicorn. The badge is a blue ribbon edged with gold. See plate 25.

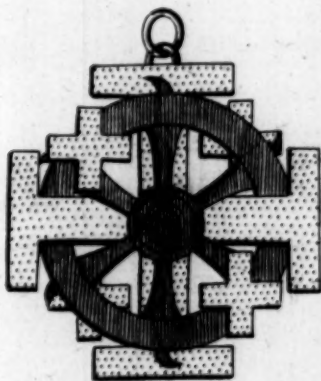


*Fidelity*

23



*S. Catherine of Mount Sinai*



ORDER

KNIGHTHOOD

FRANCIS

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OF THE  
ORDERS  
OF  
KNIGHTHOOD  
IN  
FRANCE.

---

F R A N C E.

I H I

5 4 3 2 1

THE HONORABLE

first most illustrious Order of Knighthood now is France is that of the Holy Ghost (Ordre du St. Esprit) instituted by Henry the III. in the year 1579. On Wednesday, the festival of which he was born in the year 1571, elected King of Poland 1573, and called to the throne of France in the year 1574. The number of persons that compose it is by the Statute limited to one hundred, viz. of the Sovereign or Great Master, Of these, four Cardinals, five Prelates, the Chancellor, the Master of the Ceremonies, the Treasurer, the Registrar, and the Provost, are styled



# FRANCE.

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THE

ORDER

OF

## THE HOLY GHOST.

THE most illustrious Order of Knighthood now in France is that of the Holy Ghost [l'ordre du St. Esprit], instituted by Henry the III<sup>d</sup>. in the year 1579, on Whitsunday, the festival on which he was born in the year 1551, elected King of Poland 1573, and called to the throne of France in the year 1574. The number of persons that compose it, is by the statutes limited to one hundred, exclusive of the Sovereign or Grand Master. Of these, four Cardinals, five Prelates, the Chancellor, the Master of the Ceremonies, the Treasurer, the Register, and the Provost, are styled Com-

Commanders, without being considered as Knights, though they usually wear the badges or *insignia* of the Order. All are to profess the Roman Catholic religion; and the Knights are to prove the nobility of their descent for an hundred years and upwards; but no proofs of this kind are required of the Commanders, whose offices or honors are commonly sold at a regulated price. The King of France is Sovereign or Grand Master of it; and by the statutes this office is inalienably annexed to the Crown, but he cannot exercise its functions until after his coronation, when he is installed, with much ceremony, Sovereign of this Order. To be a Knight of it, it is necessary for all except Princes of the blood to have attained the age of thirty-three, and to have been admitted into the Order of Saint Michael, into which even the Princes must enter (before they can be admitted into the Order of the Holy Ghost), which they may be at sixteen years old. The Dauphin only is excepted from this rule, he being received into both Orders on the day of his birth. The Commanders are not Knights of the Order of St Michael, and hence arises the difference between their styles and titles and those by which the Knights are distinguished; the Knights being called *Chevaliers des Ordres du roy*; and the Commanders, if Ecclesiastics, *Commandeur de L'ordre du St. Esprit*; if Laymen, *Commandeur des Ordres du roy*. The revenues arising from the *Droit du marc d'or* are appropriated to this Order, and every Knight and Commander of it receives a pension just sufficient to pay his Poll-tax or Capitation; both being considered as of the first nobility are rated accordingly,

and

and taxed at three thousand livres Tournois. The usual badges of this Order, or such as are worn in ordinary, are a silver star or a cross of eight points, with a Fleur de Lis at each angle; and a Dove, the emblem of the Holy Ghost, in the center embroïdered on the left side of the outer garment as the star of our Knights of the Garter is, and a sky blue watered ribbon sash-ways, over the right shoulder to which is pendent a cross or medallion of the figure of the star, already described enamelled white, with Fleurs de Lis Or, at the great Angles, having a Dove on one side, and St. Michael with the Dragon on the other.

The collar of it, which the Knights and Lay Commanders wear on days of ceremony, is composed of Fleurs de Lis, cantoned with flames, with the letter H. between three crowns, cantoned with sparks of fire, and also Trophies of arms alternately. To the collar is pendent the cross or medallion already described. The Ecclesiastic Commanders wear no collar, but instead of it a sky blue watered ribbon round the neck, from which is pendent on the breast, a cross of the figure of that worn by the Knights, but without a St. Michael or Dragon, having on both sides the figure of a Dove. They wear a star embroïdered on their outer garment, like that worn by the Knights and the Lay Commanders. For the ensigns of the Order, see plate 24.

## The Kings Letters Patents.

**HENRY**, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Poland: to all present, and to come, greeting. As in all things created, the omnipotent power of God doth acknowledge and manifest itself: even so is it in the disposition, course and conduct of them, which at full avoucheth his holy and eternal providence, whereon intirely dependeth all our felicity. And there is not anything in this lower world, that doth not thence receive all happiness, and true means of well ordering and governing itself. So that if the meanest creatures cannot withdraw themselves from his providence: the very greatest, and such as are constituted to highest authority, cannot so well prosper and order themselves, without his especial grace and providence.

## The oath and vow made by the King.

**WE** Henry, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Poland, do solemnly swear and vow on this Book in our hands, to God the Creator, to live and die in the Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Faith and religion, as to every good and most Christian King it belongeth, and rather to die than fail at any time therein. We swear also, to maintain for ever *The Order of the Holy Ghost*, founded and instituted by us: without suffering it to shrink, fall, or diminish, so long as it remaineth in our power to help it. To observe the statutes and ordinances of the said Order, truly



and intirely, according to their tenure and form ; and to cause them to be kept exactly, by all such as are, and shall be, received into the said Order hereafter. Moreover, never to contradict, nor dispense, nor attempt to alter and change the irrevocable statutes thereof, particularly those which are here mentioned.

**The Commander's answer to the King.**

I swear and vow to God, in the face of his Church, and promise to you, Sir, upon my Faith and Honor, that I will live and die in the Faith and Religion Catholic, without ever departing from it, or the union of our holy mother the Church Apostolic. 1. That I will bear to your Majesty intire and perfect obedience, without failing in any part of duty, as a good and loyal subject ought to do. 2. That I will keep, defend, and maintain (to my uttermost power), the honour, the quarrels, and rights of your Royal Majesty, to all and against all whatsoever. 3. That in times of War I will yield myself to follow you, in the furnishment or equipage of horses and arms : as I am bound to do by the statutes of the Order. 4. In the times of peace, when any occasion of importance shall present itself, at all times, and as often as you shall please to command me, I will do you service, against any person that can live and die, without exception of any, and even to death itself. 5. That in such occasions, I will never leave or abandon your person, or the place where you have appointed me to do you service, without your express leave and licence,

of command, signed with your own hand, or of him whom you shall ordain me to obey, standing free from all other exceptions, but upon just and lawful occasion. 6. That I will never go forth of your Kingdom, especially to go in the service of any strange Prince, without your command. And I will never take pension, wages or benefit, of any other King, Prince, Potentate, or Lord whatsoever; nor bind myself to the service of any other person living, but to your Majesty only, except it be by your express permission. 7. That I will faithfully reveal to you, whatsoever I shall know hereafter to import your service, the estate and conservation of this present Order of the Holy Ghost, wherewith it hath pleased your Majesty to honor me. 8. That I will never consent, nor ever permit (so much as in me lieth), that any thing shall be innovated or attempted against the service of God, nor against your Royal authority, nor to the prejudice of this Order, which I will labour to my uttermost power to augment and maintain. 9. I will keep and observe most religiously all the statutes and ordinances thereof, 10. I will continually wear the cross upon my uppermost garments, and that of gold about my neck, as I am enjoined by the said statutes. 11. And I will be personally present, at all the assemblies and general chapters of the Order, so often as you shall please to command me, or else acquaint you with my just excuses: which I shall never hold for good or lawful, except they be approved and authorised by your Majesty, with the advice of most part of the

Commanders, which shall be nearest to take knowledge of them : signed with your royal hand, and sealed with the seal of the Order, whereof I am to have an act. All these things I vow and swear, so help me God, and on this book of his blessed Evangelists.

Commanders, which shall be passed to the know-  
ledge of them: signed with your royal hand, and  
sealed with the seal of the Order, whereas I am to  
have an act. All these things I say and bear to  
the Lord God, and on this book of the Bible I  
swear.





*Order of the Holy Ghost*

24



# FRANCE

## THE ORDER

### OF THE HOLY GHOST

This Order was instituted, at Antibes, by Louis XI. in the year 1469, and was for a century after held in high esteem; but it is fallen into disrepute, being now conferred only on Artists, Physicians, and Magistrates of municipal towns, &c. who receive it rather on account of the advantages that attend it, as enabling their descendants, than of the honor derived from it to themselves. The number of the persons that compose it is limited to an hundred, exclusive of the Knights of the Holy Ghost, and they wear in ordinary a black watered ribbon fast ways over the right shoulder, to which is pendent a cross or medalion of the same figure with that described in the Order of the Holy

## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

## T. M I C H A E L.

THIS Order was instituted, at Amboise, by Louis XI. in the year 1469, and was for a century after held in high esteem; but it is fallen into disrepute, being now conferred only on Artists, Physicians, and Magistrates of municipal towns, &c. who receive it rather on account of the advantages that attend it, as ennobling their descendants, than of the honor derived from it to themselves. The number of the persons that compose it is limited to an hundred, exclusive of the Knights of the Holy Ghost; and they wear in ordinary a black watered ribbon sash ways over the right shoulder, to which is pendent a cross or medallion of the same figure with that described in the Order of the Holy Ghost,

Ghost, enamelled Green. On days of ceremony they wear a collar consisting of double Escallop shells fastened with round double-knotted gold twist, interwoven after the manner of true lovers knots, to which is pendent a golden oval medallion, with a small rising hill enamelled, on which stands St. Michael, trampling the dragon under his feet. The Knights of this Order are styled *Chevaliers de l'ordre du Roy*, and have pensions sufficient to pay their quota of poll-tax. The King is their Sovereign, or Grand Master; but, from the little consideration in which this Order is held, he never officiates as such in person, but deposes some nobleman who is a Knight of the Holy Ghost, to act as his representative.

The Knights of this Order wear no star on their outer garment. For the collar and badge which they wear, see plate 25.

#### THE PATENT OF INSTITUTION.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France: to all present, and to come, greeting. We make known, that for the most perfect and sincere love which we bear to the noble Order and estate of Knighthood, whereof (in most ardent affection) we desire the honour and increase, that according to our hearty wish, the Holy Catholic Faith, the blessed condition of our Holy Mother the Church, and posterity of the public weal, might be kept and maintained as they ought to be: We, to the glory and praise of God, our Almighty Creator, and reverence due to the glorious Virgin Mary, as also in the honour and reverence of Saint Michael,



Michael, the prime and chief Knight, who (in God's quarrel) fought against the ancient enemy of mankind, and made him fall from Heaven; who hath likewise always kept his place, preserved and defended his Oratory, named the Mount Saint Michael, without suffering it at any time to be taken, subdued, or brought into the hands of this Kingdom's ancient enemies: and to the end, that all good, high and noble courages should be incited, and moved the more to virtuous actions.

The first day of August, in the year of Grace one thousand four hundred threescore and nine, and of our reign the ninth, in our castle of Amboise, we constitute, create, and ordain, and by these presents do constitute, create, and ordain, an Order of Brother-hood, or loving company of certain number of Knights, which we will, shall be named the Order of my Lord Saint Michael the Arch-angel.

The form of the Oath given to the Knight.

YOU shall swear, that to your loyal power you shall assist, guard, maintain and defend the eminency, rights and greatness, of the crown of France; of the Majesty royal, and authority of the Sovereign, and of his successive Sovereigns, so long as you live, and shall be of the said Order, and honour thereof; taking what pains you can to augment it, without suffering it to decay or diminish, so long as your strength may remedy and support it.

Q 4

And

And if it shall so come to pass (which God forefend) that in you there shall be found some such fault, whereby (according to the statutes of the Order) you are to be deprived, summoned, and required, to redeliver back the collar: in such case, you must send it to the Sovereign, or the Treasurer of the Order, without evermore (after the said summoning) wearing the said collar. And all penalties, pains, and corrections, which (in meaner matters) may be censured and appointed to you, you are to undergo and bear patiently without rancour, spleen, or hatred (for, or in that respect) in you, either against the Sovereign, Brethren, or any officers of the said Order.

You must, over and beside all this, duly appear at the chapters and assemblies of the Order: or else you must send thither (according to the statutes and ordinances thereof) your sufficient deputy or attorney; as testifying thereby your obedience to the Sovereign, and to his deputies or committees, in all things reasonable, concerning the duty and affairs of the Order; and your own loyal power, for accomplishing all the statutes, points, articles, and ordinances, which you have seen and read in writing, and shall hereafter hear read unto you. To them you shall promise and swear, as well generally, as particularly, and to each point you are to take an especial oath. All these things, as you are a Knight of the Order, you must swear and promise on the Sovereign's hand by your faith, oath, and honor, and on the cross and holy Gospels of our Lord.

*This*

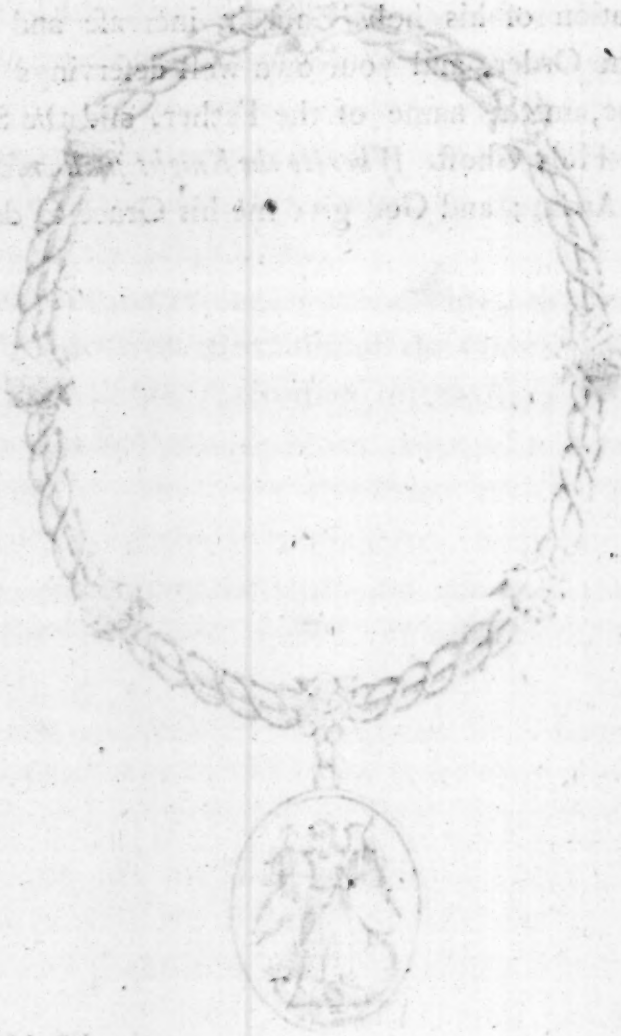
*This being done, the elected Knight shall kneel reverently before the Sovereign, who shall take the collar of the Order, and put it about his neck, uttering these or the like words, or causing them to be spoken by some other.*

*The Order receiveth you as a loving Companion, and in sign thereof giveth you this collar. God grant that you may long wear it, to his praise and service, and exaltation of his holy Church, increase and honour of the Order, and your own well deservings and good fame, in the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Whereto the Knight shall answer: So be it, Amen; and God give me his Grace to do it.*

FRANCE.

the Order, which is a badge of honor, and is given to those who have distinguished themselves in the service of the Order. The Order is a very ancient and honorable one, and is now one of the most powerful in the world.

The Order is a very ancient and honorable one, and is now one of the most powerful in the world. It is a badge of honor, and is given to those who have distinguished themselves in the service of the Order. The Order is a very ancient and honorable one, and is now one of the most powerful in the world.





*S. Michael in France*

25



F R A N C E



THIS Order was instituted by Louis the XIV. in the year 1693, and by the letters of it the office of Sovereign or Grand Master is annexed to the crown. It is conferred on Naval and Military officers, who have distinguished themselves in the service at any age, or at any time, but, unless they have done so, they do not obtain it until they have served five and twenty years as commissioned officers; after that period, they expect it as a matter of right, more than of favor; hence it comes

# FRANCE.

## THE ROYAL.

### MILITARY ORDER.

## ST. LOUIS.

THIS Order was instituted by Louis the XIV. in the year 1693, and by the statutes of it the office of Sovereign or Grand Master is annexed to the crown. It is conferred on Naval and Military officers, who have distinguished themselves in the service at any age, or at any time, but, unless they have done so, they do not obtain it until they have served five and twenty years as commissioned officers; after that period, they expect it as a matter of right, more than of favor; hence it comes

to

to pass that the number of Knights is great and unlimited. In this Order are three classes; the first consists of forty Knights, who are styled *Chevaliers Grand Croiz*. These wear a flame-coloured watered ribbon fast ways, over the right shoulder, to which is pendent a cross of eight points enamelled white, edged with gold; in the angles four Fleurs de Lys, and on the middle a circle, within which on one side is the image of St. Louis in armour, with the royal mantle over it, holding in his left hand a crown of thorns, and in his right a crown of Laurel, and the three passion nails all proper, with this inscription *Ludovicus Magnus instituit anno 1693*; (see plate 26). On the reverse a sword erect, the point through a chaplet of laurel, bound with a white ribbon, enamelled with this motto, *Bellicæ virtutis præmium*; besides which they wear, embroidered on the left side of their outer garment, a gold star of eight points with Fleurs de Lys at the angles and the figure of St. Louis, with the motto on the centre. The 2d class are eighty in number, and are styled *Chevaliers Commandeurs, &c.* These wear the ribbon and badge in the same manner as the Knights of the former class, but have no star embroidered on their outer garment. The 3d class is not limited to any number: and the Knights of it are styled simply *Chevaliers de l'ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis*. These wear the badge of the Order, pendent to a flame-coloured watered ribbon, at the button hole of their outer garment. The Knights of the first class have pensions of from four to six thousand livres a year, and when a vacancy happens among them,



them, it is filled by the next in seniority of the second class. The Knights of the second class have pensions of from three to four thousand livres a year, and the vacancies that happen among them are filled up by the King, from among the most favoured or deserving of the third class. The Knights of the third class have no pensions of right, but it frequently happens that the poorest and the most distinguished of them obtain small pecuniary favors, which they term *Gratification*. It is not necessary to be of a noble family, to be admitted into this Order; nor does it ennoble the family of the person who obtains it, though it gives himself the privileges of the *Noblesse*; and if there be three Knights of it, in regular successions in a plebeian family, it ennobles all the branches of it. All Knights of this Order must be Roman Catholics.

FRANCE.



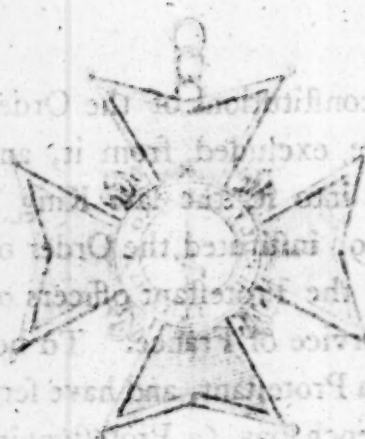
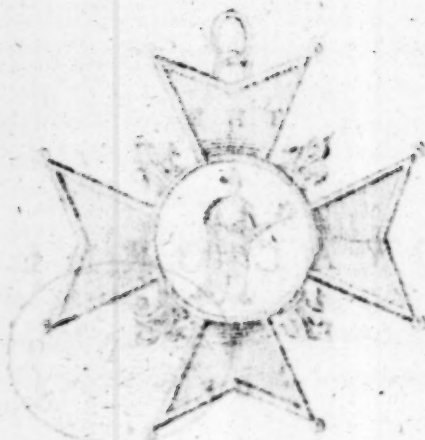
*S<sup>t</sup> Louis*

26



*Merit in France*





and by the constitution of the Order of St. Louis  
 Protestants were excluded from it, and in consequence  
 being admitted into it, and Louis the XV.  
 in the year 1763, issued the Order of Military Merit  
 in favor of the Protestant officers of foreign regiments  
 in the service of France. One of the Order  
 a man must be a Protestant, and have served in a foreign  
 regiment in France. (A Protestant in a French regi-  
 ment, and a Roman Catholic in a foreign one, are  
 alike incapable of being admitted into it. In all other  
 respects the nature of it is the same with that of



# FRANCE.

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THE

ROYAL ORDER

OF

MILITARY MERIT.

AS, by the constitutions of the Order of St. Louis, Protestants were excluded from it, and incapable of being admitted into it, the late King Louis the XV, in the year 1759, instituted the Order of Military Merit, in favor of the Protestant officers of foreign regiments in the service of France. To be of this Order, a man must be a Protestant, and have served in a foreign regiment in French pay (a Protestant in a French regiment, and a Roman Catholic in a foreign one, are alike incapable of being admitted into it). In all other respects the statutes of it are the same with those of the

the

the Order of St. Louis. In this Order there are two *Chevaliers Grand Croix*; four *Chevaliers Commandeurs*; and an unlimited number of ordinary Knights. The first wear the badge of the Order, pendent to a broad blue plain ribbon sash-ways, over the right shoulder, with a star of gold like that of the Order of St. Louis, embroidered on the left side of their outer garment. The second wear the badge and ribbon in the same manner, but wear no star on their outer garment. The third wear the badge pendent to a small plain blue ribbon at their coat button-hole. The badge of the Order in a cross of eight points, enamelled white, having on the one side a sword in pale, with this motto *Pro virtute Bellica*, (see plate 26); and on the reverse a chaplet of Laurel within this inscription, *Ludovicus XV. instituit anno 1759.*

Neither this, nor the Order of St. Louis, have any collar.

## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

## S T. L A Z A R E

## AND MOUNT CARMEL.

THE time of the institution of this Order is uncertain; but it was revived by Henry IV. in the year 1607, and united by him to the Order of *Notre Dame de mont Carmel*, then newly instituted. Since that time, this united Order has undergone many changes, and frequently fallen into disrepute. However, the late King, towards the close of his reign, put it on a very respectable footing, and thus it still continues. At present it consists of an hundred Knights, under a Grand Master appointed by the King, who raised his brother *Monsieur* to that office. Every Knight of it must, previous to his admission, have proved the nobility of his family, from the year 1300: he is then invested,

by the Grand Master, with the insignia of the Order; after which he enjoys the rank and privileges of a Knight. The Knights of this Order are qualified for holding Ecclesiastical sinecure benefices, and have belonging to them of right five Priories, and an hundred and forty Commanderies. The badge of the Order is a cross of eight points enamelled green, in the angles four Fleurs-de-Lis, with the figure of the Virgin Mary and Jesus on the centre of it, worn pendent to a violet water ribbon round the neck (see plate 27), and a green worsted or filken star, of eight points, embroidered on the outer garment on the left side.

The statutes of the Order were, 1. The residence of the Order to be fixed at the King's pleasure. 2. None to be admitted to it but French Gentlemen of four descents by father and mother. 3. The Blessed Virgin to be patroness, and her feast yearly celebrated on the 16th of July. 4. The Knights to abstain from flesh all Wednesdays in the year, and to say the office of our Lady, or the rosary. 5. The Knights to wear, on the left side of their cloaks, a cross anchored of tawney-coloured velvet, or sattin, in an Orle Argent, in the midst whereof, in a circle, the image of our Blessed Lady, incompassed with beams of gold embroidered. They are to wear about their necks an anchored cross of gold, with the image of our Blessed Lady enamelled on both sides of it, and hanging at a tawney-coloured silk ribbon. 6. They may marry twice, and no more, whereof once to a widow of but one husband: and they are to vow and observe conjugal chastity.

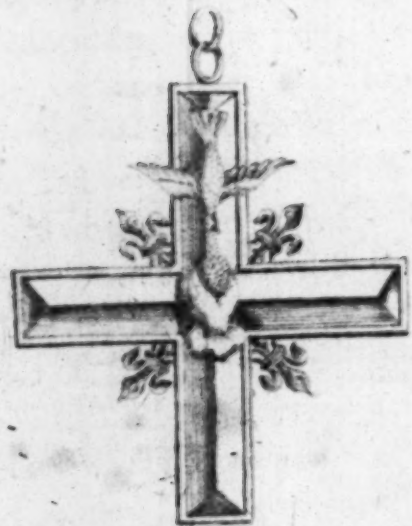


chastity. 7. No bastards to be admitted into the Order, nor any before eighteen years of age, and to receive the Blessed Sacrament before admittance. 8. Only the Great Master may dispense with some young gentlemen, above seven, to be his pages. 9. The Knights to fight in defence of the Catholick Religion, when commanded by the Pope, the King, and the Great Master. 10. The Great Master, after having been nominated by the King, to procure his confirmation from the Pope, before he acts. 11. The Most Christian King to have the nomination of the Great Master.

... 7. No hands to be admitted into the Order,  
... before eighteen years of age, and to receive  
... Blessed Sacrament before admission. 8. Only the  
... Master may dispense with some young knights  
... above seven, to be his pages. 9. The knights  
... fight in defence of the Christian Religion, when  
... commanded by the Pope, King, and the Great  
... Master. 10. The Great Master, not having been ap-  
... pointed by the King, to die in communion from  
... the Pope, before he acts in the Most Christian  
... King to have the same confirmed by the Pope.



Maltese Cross



*St. Lazarus*

27



*Holy Bottle*



F R A N C E

O R D E R

DE LA SAINTE AMOURE



DE LA SAINTE AMOURE

THE HOLY TRINITY  
[Faint, mostly illegible text follows, possibly a library inventory or description of the book's contents.]



## FRANCE

## ORDER

## DE LA SAINTE AMPOUILLE,

## OR OF

## THE HOLY PHIAL.

THIS Order consists of four persons, who are styled *Barons de La Sainte Ampouille*, or of the Holy Phial; and they usually are the first in point of rank, family, and fortune, in the province of Champagne. They wear pendent to a black ribbon round their necks a cross of gold enamelled white, cantoned with four *Fleurs-de-Lis*, and on the cross a dove descending holding a Phial in its beak, and a right hand receiving it. See plate 27.

At the coronation of the Kings of France, these Barons or Knights are delivered to the Dean, Priors, and Chapter, of the Cathedral Church of *St. Remy*, at

Rheims, as hostages, for fulfilling the engagements entered into, by the great officers of the Crown, to return the Holy Phial in which the oil for anointing the King at the coronation is kept. This Phial and oil, as the legendary story is, was brought from heaven by the Holy Ghost, under the form of a dove, and put into the hand of *St. Remy*, at the coronation of Clovis, in the beginning of the 6th Century : ever since which it has been considered as a precious relick by the Devotees of France.

DE LA SAINTE AMPOUILLE

O R D R

THE HOLY PHIAL

THIS Order consists of four persons, who are the Grand Master, the Grand Warden, the Grand Chaplain, or of the Holy Phial; and they usually are the first in point of rank, dignity, and fortune, in the province of Champagne. They wear pendant to a black ribbon round their necks a cross of gold enameled white, canonized with four fleurs-de-lis, and on the ends a dove descending holding a Phial in its beak, and a right hand receiving it. See plate xv.

FRANCE. The coronation of the Kings of France, these Grand Masters of Knights are delivered to the Dean, Priests, and Chapter, of the Cathedral Church of St. Remy, at Rheims.

# FRANCE.

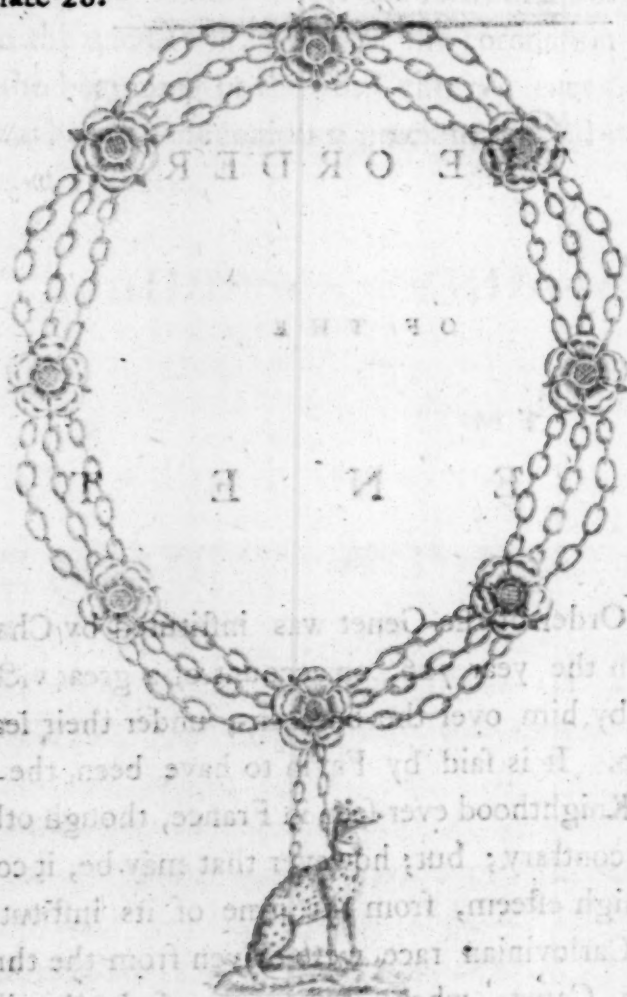
## THE ORDER

OF THE

## GENET.

THE Order of the Genet was instituted by Charles Martel, in the year 726, on account of a great victory obtained by him over the Saracens, under their leader Abdiramo. It is said by Favin to have been the first Order of Knighthood ever seen in France, though others assert the contrary; but, however that may be, it continued in high esteem, from the time of its institution, until the Carlovinian race were driven from the throne by Hugh Capet, when it became gradually disrespected, and in the end extinct. The number of Knights of it was limited to sixteen, and those of the first rank in the kingdom.

The collar consists of three gold chains, interlaced with red enamelled roses; to the centre rose is pendent the badge of the Order, viz. a Genet Sejant, enamelled Blue, spotted Red, and collared Gold, on a mount Green, enamelled with flowers Proper. See plate 28.



FRANCE.



The collar consists of three gold chains, interlaced  
with red enamelled roses, to the centre of which is pendant  
the badge of the Order, viz. a Genet Argent, on a  
matted Blue, spotted Red, and collared Gold, on a  
matted Green, encircled with flowers Proper. See  
plate 28.

*Genet*



# F R A N C E

## THE ORDER



In the year 1533, Robert the son of Hugh Capet  
... which consisted in full of thirty  
... the Governor. It commenced in  
... for a considerable time; but in the reign  
of Charles the Seventh, the Treasury was so exhausted  
by the expenses that attended the English war, as to  
oblige that Prince to have recourse to extraordinary  
methods of procuring money, and among others he  
made the sale of the Order of the Star one of his  
means. By being thus prostituted, it fell into contempt,  
and under James the Eleventh into total disuse; no  
person assumed the insignia of it since his time, when  
the Order of St. Michael's was first already created  
of, was intended to replace it.

The

# FRANCE.

## THE ORDER

### OF THE

### S T A R.

IN the year 1022, Robert the son of Hugh Capet instituted this Order, which consisted at first of thirty Knights, including the Sovereign. It continued in high esteem for a considerable time; but in the reign of Charles the Seventh, the Treasury was so exhausted by the expences that attended the English war, as to oblige that Prince to have recourse to extraordinary methods of procuring money, and among others he made the sale of the Order of the Star one of his means. By being thus prostituted, it fell into disrepute, and under Louis the Eleventh into total disuse; no person assumed the ensigns of it since his time, when the Order of St. Michael which has been already treated of, was instituted to replace it.

The collar was composed of three gold chains meeting at equal distances, and thereon enamelled roses, alternately white and red, to which was pendent a star of five points. See plate 29.

All the Knights were obliged by oath daily to say the third part of the Rosary, being fifty *Ave Marias* and five *Pater Nosters*, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, as also the following anthem, composed by himself.

## I.

*Solem Justitiæ, Regem paritura supremum,  
Stella Maria Maris, hodie processit ad ortum  
Cernere divinum lumen, gaudete fideles.*

## II.

*Stirps Jesse Virgam produxit, Virgæque florem,  
Et super hunc florem requiescit spiritus almus.  
Virgo Dei genetrix Virga est, flos Filius ejus.*

## III.

*Ad nutum Domini nostrum Ditantis honorem,  
Sicut spina Rosam genuit Judæa Mariam,  
Ut vitium virtus operiret, gratia culpam.*

They were to conclude their devotion with a prayer of his wording, for himself and the Kings his successors, Sovereigns of the Order, which in English was thus:

“Virtue and King of Kings, at whose beck the  
“heavens move, the earth stands, and ages rowl, grant  
“that King Robert, born of most noble race, may so  
“sub-



“ subdue the haughty, and shew mercy to those that  
 “ submit, that, having reigned here gloriously, he may  
 “ at length live in heaven ! Amen.”

The letters patent of Charles the Fifth, King of  
 France \*.

CHARLES by the grace of God, King of France,  
 to all such as shall see these our present letters, saluta-  
 tions. We make known, that in regard of the good  
 relation, which hath been made unto us, concerning  
 the Lords *John de Roche-Chouard*, and of *John de*  
*Beaumont*, Gentlemen of our chamber : we have this  
 day (in a good and gracious hour, we hope) given  
 and granted, and by these presents do give and grant,  
 of our especial grace and favour, leave, licence, and  
 authority ; that henceforward they may, and at their  
 pleasure, bear *La Royal Estoil* in all battles, tourneys,  
 and combats, and in all fields, places, feasts, and  
 companies (as they shall think fit) to carry the same.

Given at Paris the fourteenth day of January, in the  
 year of Grace 1376 ; and of our reign the eleventh.

Signed by the King.

DE SCEPEAUX.

\* Favin, Lib. III. p. 347.

liberty the hangings, and throw mercy to those that  
 "Alas! that had my reigns been so short, he may  
 "be length live in heaven! Amen."

The letters patent of Charles the Fifth King of

France  
 CHARLES the Fifth King of France  
 to all such as shall be their own private in their  
 towns. We know that in regard of the good  
 relation which hath been made unto us concerning  
 the lords de Rabe-Cornet, and on the  
 demand of our chamber: we have given  
 say (in a word) and gracious honor, we have given  
 and granted, and by these presents do give and grant  
 of our special grace and favor, leave, licence, and  
 authority, that hereafter they may, and their  
 pleasure, that they shall be in all ways, honest  
 and complete, as to all other, places, walls, and  
 companies (as the same shall be by the same  
 given at Paris the 10th day of January, in the  
 year of Grace 1565; and of our right the electors  
 signed by the King.



FRANCE

*Star in France*

29



# FRANCE



The Order of the Bloom, commonly called St. Louis, was  
 founded by King Louis IX. in the year 1217, on the occasion of his marriage  
 with Margaret of Provence: he having chosen the  
 Bloom flower, the emblem of purity, as the badge  
 of his new Order. The first knights were twelve in  
 number, and were chosen from the nobles of the  
 kingdom. The Order was highly esteemed, and was  
 continued until the death of the last king of France,  
 Louis XVI. in the year 1792. It was then abolished  
 by the National Assembly, and the Order of the  
 Legion of Honour was instituted in its place.  
 The collar of the Order was composed of flowers,  
 flowers and leaves, enamelled in proper colors,  
 intermixed with fringes of gold, set in diamonds,  
 enamelled white, pendant thereunto a cross flory, &c.  
 See plate 30.



A copy of the King's letters patent  
**F R A N C E**

CHARTER, by the grace of God, King of France.  
To all such as shall see and read these our present let-  
ters, greeting. We make known, that in regard of

the good relation, which hath been made unto us, of  
the said King, which hath been made unto us, of

the said King, which hath been made unto us, of  
the said King, which hath been made unto us, of

the said King, which hath been made unto us, of  
the said King, which hath been made unto us, of

the said King, which hath been made unto us, of  
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the said King, which hath been made unto us, of  
the said King, which hath been made unto us, of

**B R O O M F L O W E R.**

**LOUIS IX.** commonly called St. Louis, insti-  
tuted this Order at Sens, on occasion of his marriage  
with Margaret of Provence: he having chosen the  
Broom Flower, the emblem of humility, as the badge  
of his new Order, he adopted a motto suitable to it;  
this was *Exaltat Humiles*. During the reign of the  
founder, this Order was highly esteemed, and was  
conferred only on the Princes of the Blood, and some  
of the first nobility; but, soon after his death, it fell into  
disrepute, and finally extinct in the 15th Century.

The collar of the Order was composed of Broom  
Flowers, and Husks, enamelled in proper colours,  
intermixed with Fleurs-de-Lis of gold, set in lozenges  
enamelled white, pendent thereunto a cross Flory, Gold.  
See plate 30.

A copy

A copy of the King's letters patent \*.

CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of France.  
To all such as shall see and read these our present letters, greeting. We make known, that in regard of the good relation, which hath been made unto us, of *Geffrey de Belle Ville*, a faithful gentleman of our bed-chamber, concerning his good and noble generation; we have (of our especial grace and favour) given and granted to him, that he may, and hath free leave and licence, at all feasts and companies, to wear *the collar of the Broom-Flower*, without any manner of check or reprehension. Given at Tours under our seal, the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand three hundred and eighteen; and of our reign the fourteenth.

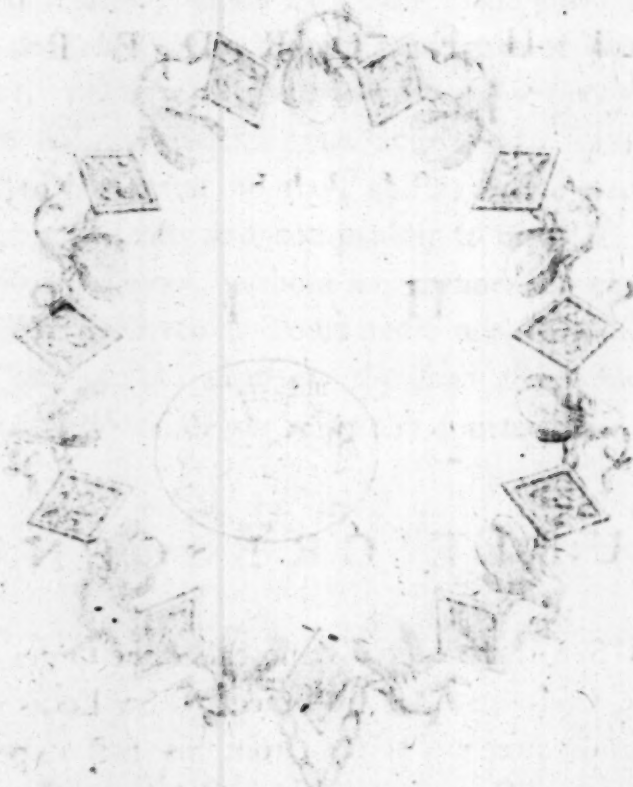
\* Favin, Lib. III. p. 353.

FRANCE:

*Broom Flower*



F R A N C E



terminant in la...  
France, a...



## F R A N C E.

## T H E O R D E R

O F T H E

S H I P,

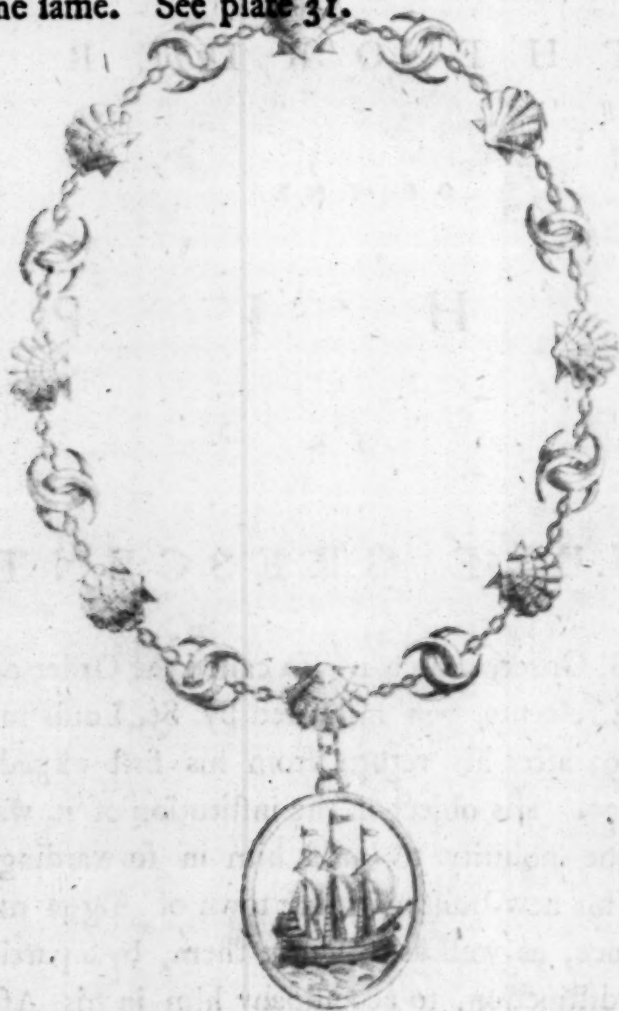
O R

## D O U B L E C R E S C E N T S.

THIS Order, which is also called the Order of the Double Crescents, was instituted by St. Louis in the year 1269, after his return from his first expedition into Egypt. His object in the institution of it was to engage the nobility to assist him in forwarding the works at his new-built maritime town of Aigue mortes in Provence, as well as to induce them, by a particular mark of distinction, to accompany him in his African expedition; but this having proved unfortunate, and terminating in his death, the Order became extinct in France, a few years after its institution, though it flourished in the Kingdom of Sicily, and in the Kingdom of Naples, where it was introduced by his brother Charles of Anjou, who was King of those Kingdoms.

flourished for three centuries in Naples, and Sicily, where it was introduced by his brother Charles of Anjou, who succeeded to these kingdoms.

The collar of the Order was composed of Gold Escallop-shells intermixed with double Crescents, to which was pendent a ship rigged white, floating upon waves of the same. See plate 31.



**FRANCE**

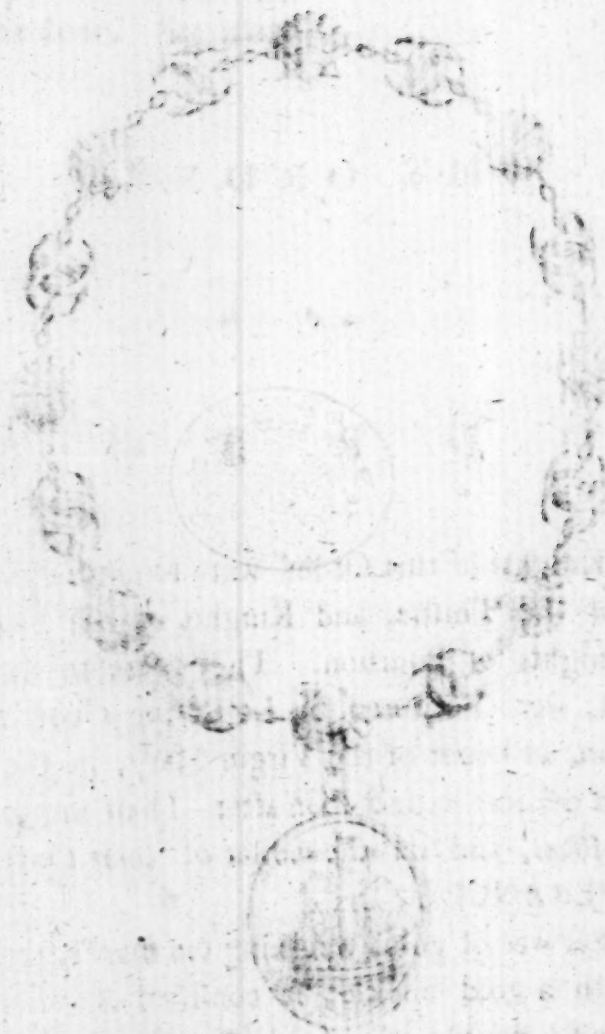
1790  
founded for three countries in Naples, and Sicily,  
where it was introduced by his brother Charles of  
Anjou, who succeeded to these kingdoms.

The collar of the Order was composed of Gold El-  
lipses, each containing a ship, and a Crescent, to which  
was joined a ship upon waves, floating upon waves  
of the same.

*The Ship on Double Crescent*



FRANCE





# FRANCE.

## THE ORDER

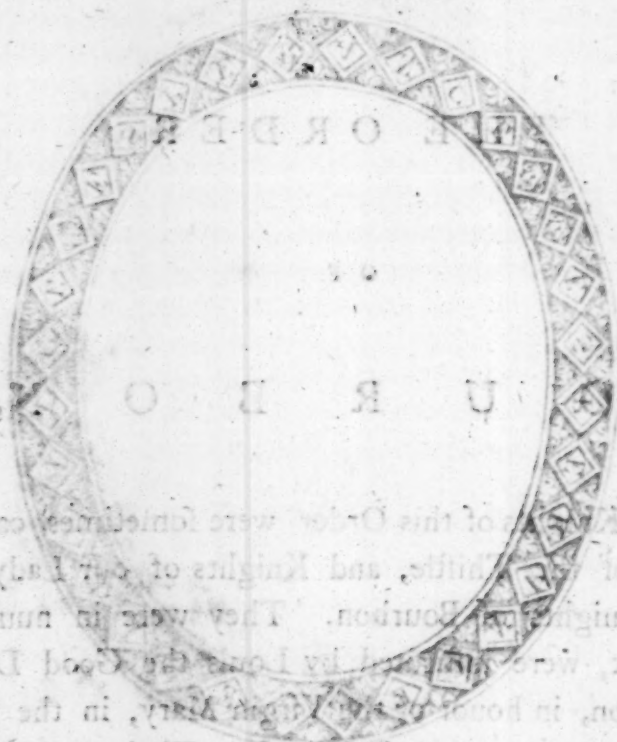
OF

## B O U R B O N.

THE Knights of this Order were sometimes called Knights of the Thistle, and Knights of our Lady, as well as Knights of Bourbon. They were in number twenty-six, were instituted by Louis the Good Duke of Bourbon, in honor of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1370, and became extinct soon after. Their motto was, *Allen* or *Allons*, and on the collar of their Order the word **ESPERANCE**.

The collar was of gold, weighing ten marks, fastened behind with a gold buckle; it consisted of whole lozenges, and a double orle of half lozenges, enamelled green, and filled with Fleurs-de-Lis of gold, in the whole lozenges the word *Esperance*, each letter within

a lozenge enamelled red and pendent to the collar; is an oval enamelled green and red, thereon the image of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with twelve stars of silver, a crescent of the same under her feet, her garments enamelled purple and sky-colour, at the bottom of the oval a Thistle Green. See plate 32.



THE KINGS of this Order were sometimes called Knights of the Thistle, and Knights of St. Andrew, as well as Knights of Boudon. They were in number twenty-six, who were elected by the King and Duke of Boudon, in honor of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1527, and became extinct soon after. Their motto was, *Non parvum est in manu Domini*, and on the collar of their Order the word **ESPERANCE**.

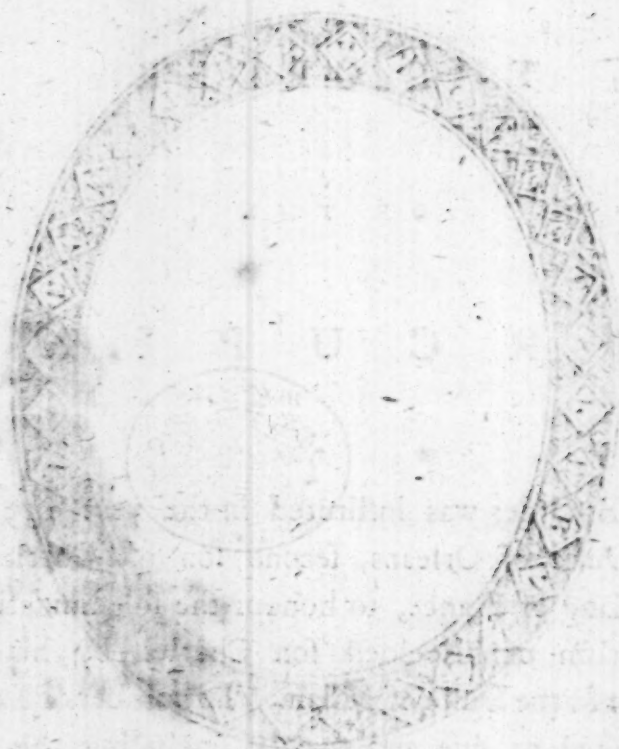
The collar was of gold, weighing ten marks, fastened behind with a gold buckle; it consisted of whole lozenges, and a double row of half lozenges, enamelled red and filled with Thistles. It was of gold, in the whole lozenges the word **ESPERANCE**, each letter within a lozenge.

**FRANCE.**

*Thistle of Bourbon*

32







# FRANCE.

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## THE ORDER

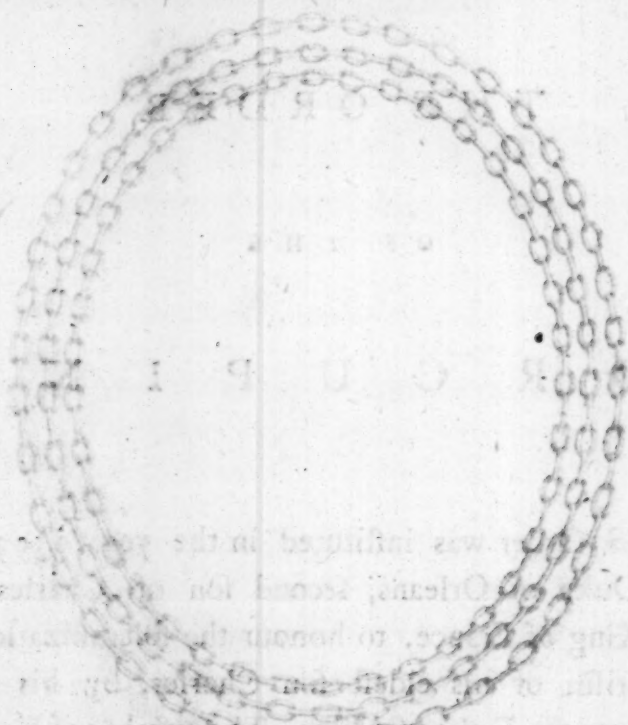
OF THE

## PORCUPINE.

THIS Order was instituted in the year 1393, by Louis Duke of Orleans, second son of Charles the Fifth, King of France, to honour the solemnization of the baptism of his eldest son Charles, by his wife, daughter to the Duke of Milan. The number of Knights was limited to five and twenty, including the Sovereign, or Grand Master; and the motto of it was, *Cominus et eminus*. This Order continued to flourish until after the death of Louis XII. son to Charles of Orleans, when it was entirely set aside.

The collar of the Order consisted of three gold chains, to which was pendent a porcupine of gold, upon a mount of grass and flowers. See plate 33.

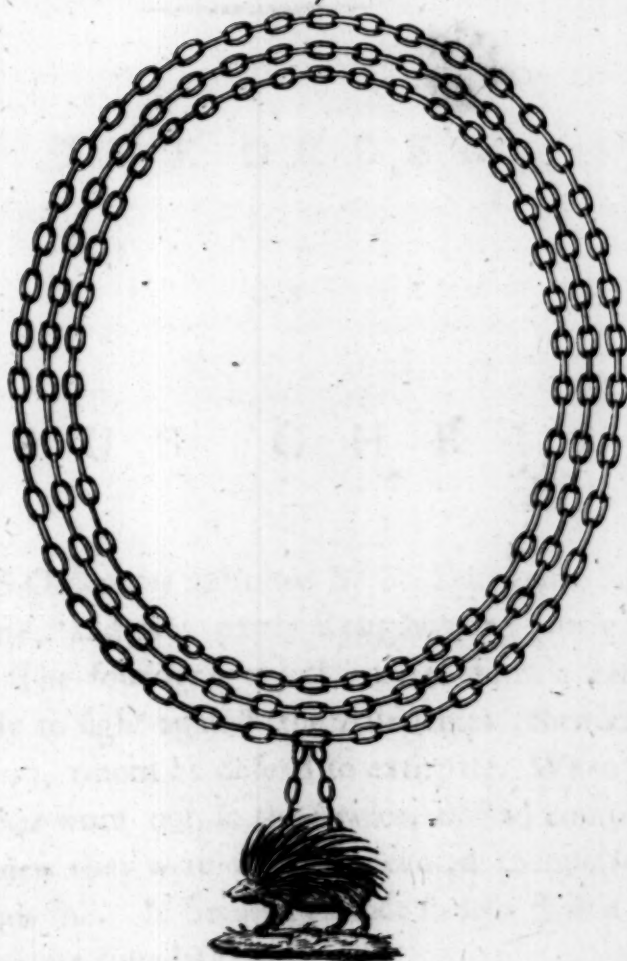
*Note,* The Institutor chose the Porcupine for his device, with the motto, not only out of the aspiring hopes conceived of his son Charles, but also to intimate something of revenge against John Duke of Burgundy, his mortal enemy; the Porcupine being an emblem both offensive and defensive.

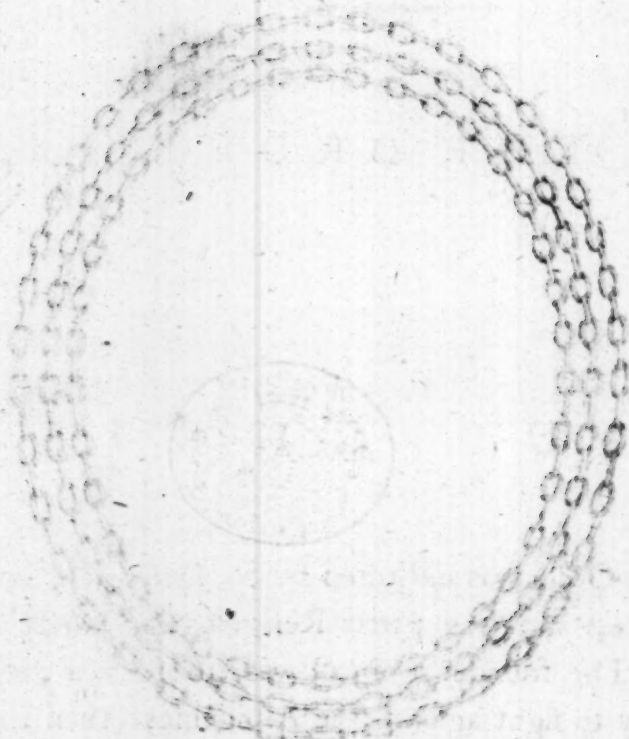


**FRANCE.**

*Porcupine*

33







## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

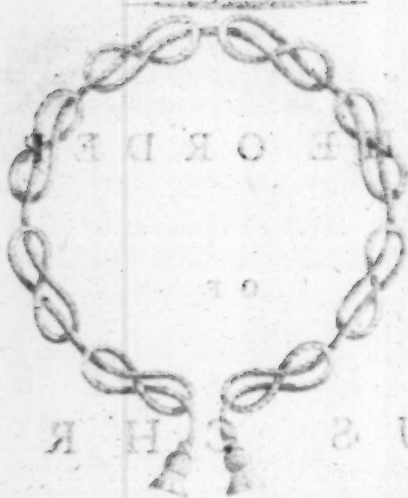
OF

## J E S U S C H R I S T.

THIS Order was instituted by St. Dominick, in the year 1206, and was partly Religious and partly Military. The founder's object was, to form a respectable body to fight against the Albigenses (then called Hereticks), whom he desired to extirpate. When they were either worn out in the service, or had completed the business they were on, they devoted themselves to a religious life. It became extinct in less than a century after its foundation.

The badge of the Order was a cross flory, quarterly Sable and Argent, see plate 34.

F. R. A. N. C. E.



J. H. S. U. S. C. H. R. I. S. T.

THIS Order was founded by St. Dominic, in the year 1206, and was purely Religious and partly Military. The founder's object was to form a respectable body to fight against the Albigenses (then called Heretics), whom he desired to exterminate. When they were either worn out in the service, or had completed the business they were on, they devoted themselves to a religious life. It became extinct in less than a century after its foundation.

The badge of the Order was a cross fleury, quarterly sable and Argent, see plate 34.

FRANCE.

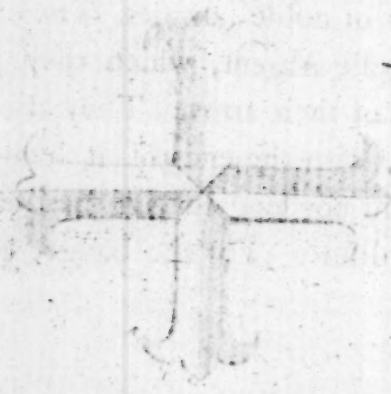
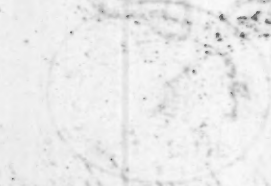
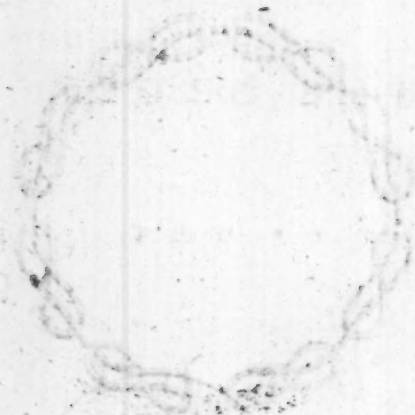
*Cordiliere*

34



*Order of Jesus Christ*







## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

## O F T H E

## C O R D E L I E R E.

ANNE de Bretagne, after the death of her first husband, Charles VIII. instituted this Order in 1498, for widow ladies of noble families. The ensign of it was a Cordelier's girdle Argent, which they placed round the Escutcheons of their arms. They also wore it, tied round the waist, with the ends of it hanging down by their sides. It did not long survive the founder, having soon fallen into disuse. For the badge, see plate 34.

# FRANCE

## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## OF THE

# CORDELLIERE

ANNE de Bretagne, after the death of her first husband, Charles VIII. instituted this Order in 1508, for widow ladies of noble families. The emblem of it was a Cordelier's girdle Argent, which they placed round the circumference of their arms. They also wore it tied round the waist, with the ends of it hanging down by their sides. It did not lose for the Cordeliers, having been taken into vogue, for the badge, see plate 34.

The Order was preserved on several other occasions to French nobles, and in a good collar, with the emblem of it, the order, emblem of nobility, and the name. Their city of war was the same as the order of the Order, and the name of the Cordeliers.

## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

## O F T H E

## D O G A N D C O C K.

THIS Order is said to have been instituted in 500, by Lifoye de Montmorenci, who, having been baptised at the same time with King Clovis, thereupon obtained to himself and his successors the appellation of the first Christian, a title which hath ever since attended that of Premier Baron of France, which they have likewise always borne. Some writers affirm, that the general estates of the kingdom being assembled at Orleans, this Lifoye de Montmorenci prevailed on several other Knights to appear there habited in a gold collar, with the figure of a Dog, the ordinary emblem of fidelity, pendent thereto. Their cry of war was the same as the motto of the order, viz. *Dieu aide au Premier Chrétien et Baron du France*; and they bore a Dog for their

their crest, in testimony of their fidelity to the crown of France. The Order of the Cock is ascribed to the same family; but the time of its institution is uncertain. Philip I. of France, encouraged this Order, and added to it many Knights, as is well ascertained on record. These two Orders were united by one of the Kings of France.

The badge of this united Order was a Dog and Cock pendant to collar, composed of Stags Heads in gold.

O F T H E

D O G A N D C O C K .

THIS Order is said to have been instituted in 500, by Clovis de Monmorancy who, having been baptised at the same time with King Clovis, thereupon obtained to himself and his successors the appellation of the first Christian King which hath ever since attended that of France, which they have likewise preserved. Some writers affirm that the general name of the kingdom being afterwards Christianized, the name of Monmorancy prevailed on several other Knights to appear there baptised in a good collar, with the badge of a Dog, the emblem of fidelity, and a Cock, the emblem of war, with the same as FRANCE.



FRANCE.

THE ORDER

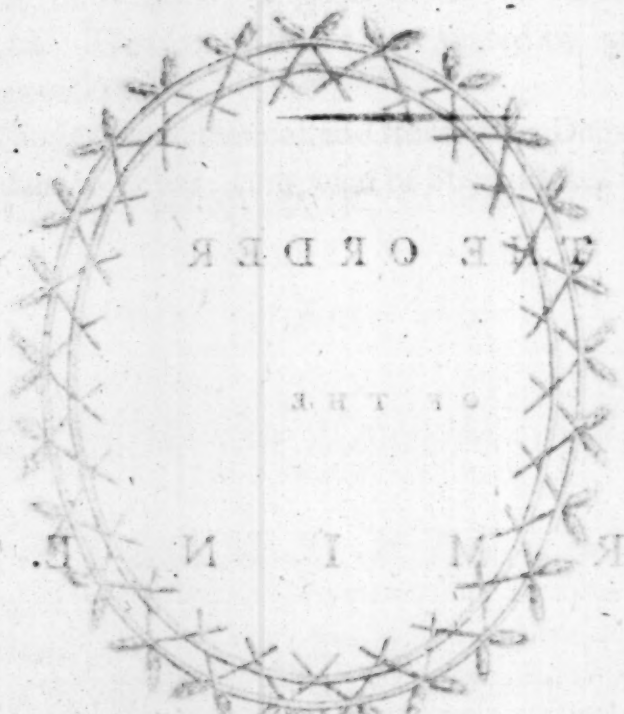
OF THE

ERMIN.

FRANCIS, the last Duke of Britany, instituted this Order in the year 1450, to perpetuate the memory of his grandfather John the Conqueror; and thereupon he new built his castle of Ermin. The Knights of it were twenty-five in number, and of the first distinction in that province. The collar was composed of ears of corn, as may be seen by the plate; whence it has been sometimes called, the Order of ears of corn. There was an Ermine, pendent to the collar, with this motto, *A Ma Vie*. See plate 35.

Little

Little more appears relative to this Order, which became extinct on the union of Britany and the Monarchy, by the marriage of *Anne de Bretagne* with Charles VIII.

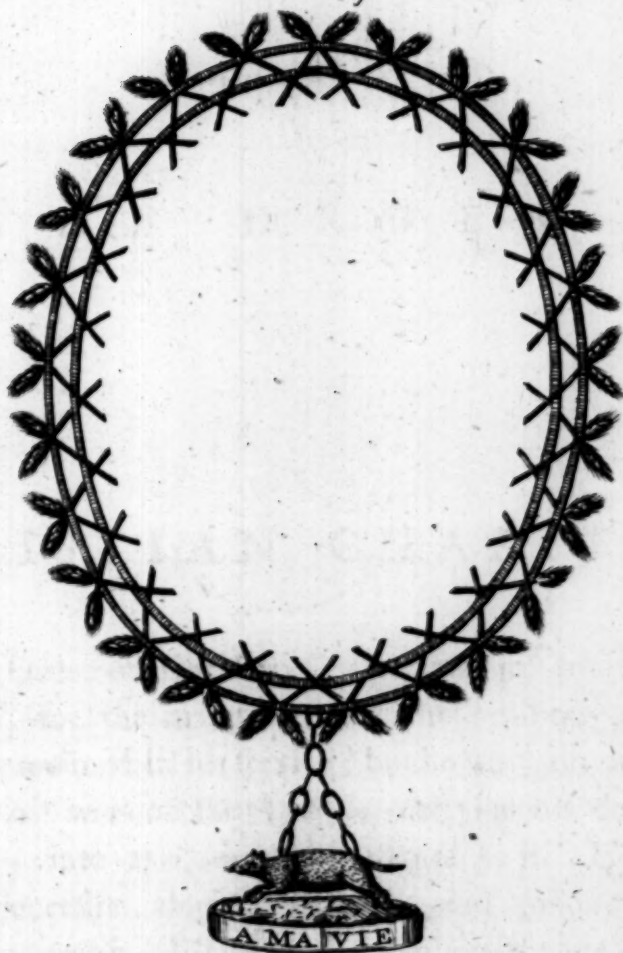


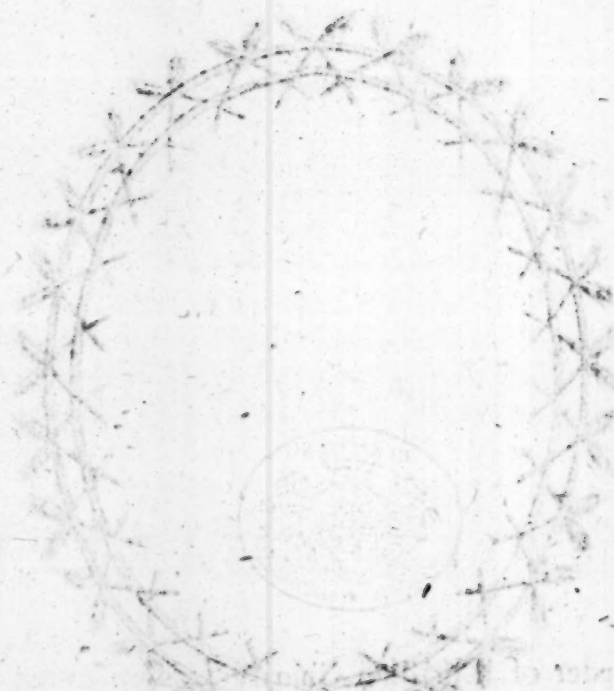
FRANCIS, the last Duke of Britany, instituted this Order in the year 1450, to perpetuate the memory of his grandfather John the Conqueror; and thereupon he new built his castle of Fougere. The knights of it were twenty-five in number, and received the distinction in their province. The collar was composed of ears of corn, as may be seen by the plate; whence it has been sometimes called, the Order of ears of corn. There was an Ermine pendant to the collar, with this motto,

See plate 35.

FRANCE.

*Ermine, or Ears of Corn*





The Order of the Holy Spirit was founded by Louis XIV. in 1693. It was a chivalric order of merit, and its members were called Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Saint-Esprit. The order was created to reward military and civil servants who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty and service to the crown. The members of the order were entitled to wear a special uniform and to use the title of Chevalier. The order was abolished in 1791 during the French Revolution.



## F R A N C E.

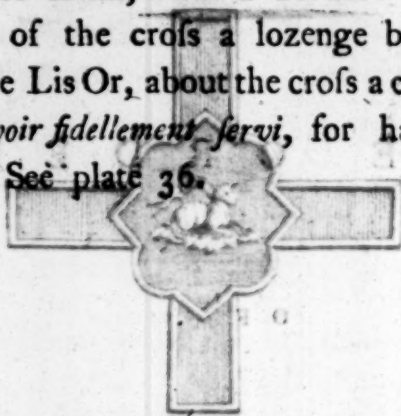
## T H E O R D E R

O F

## CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

THE Order of Christian Charity was instituted by Henry III, for the maintenance of those military men who were maimed in his service ; but he was prevented, by the civil wars of the League, carrying his design completely into execution with regard to it. Henry IV. his successor adopted his plan, and followed it with more success. He gave the members of the Order a house in the suburbs of Paris, and assigned them revenues for their supports. After his assassination, this Order became neglected, and was totally set aside by Louis XIV, who, by founding the Hotel Royal des Invalides at Paris, and instituting the Order of St. Louis, pro-

procured for his military subjects a more comfortable support, and a more honorable distinction, than they could expect from the continuation of the Order of Christian Charity. The badge of the Order, which was borne embroidered on the left side of the outer garment, was an embroidered anchored cross, of white taffata or sattin, with a bordure of blue, and on the middle of the cross a lozenge blue, charged with a Fleur de Lis Or, about the cross a circle with this motto, *Pour avoir fidèlement servi*, for having served faithfully. See plate 36.



FRANCE.

*Order of the Passion*

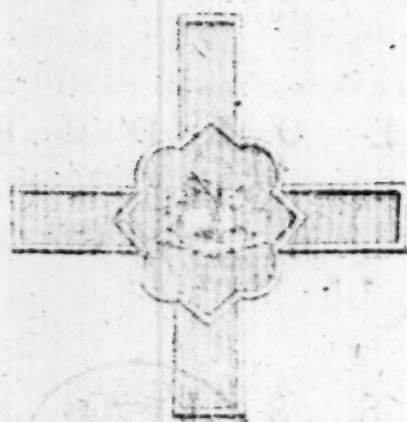
36



*Christian Charity*



NCE.





## F R A N C E.

## T H E O R D E R

## O F T H E

## P A S S I O N.

CHARLES the IVth of France, jointly with Richard the IId of England, founded this Order, on the plan of the Holy and Military Orders of the Templars, St. John, Teutronics, &c. and for the same purpose, the expulsion of the Infidels from the Holy Land, and the establishment of the Christian religion in it. The number of Knights was to be one thousand; and each of them was to be attended by an Esquire and three servants properly armed; the whole under the command of a Grand Justiciary and Grand Bailiff. This Order having subsisted but a little time, it is unnecessary to dwell any longer on it here.

The

The badge of the Order is a Cross Gules, four fingers broad, edged with Gold, and charged on the centre with an octagon shield; thereon a holy Lamb (see plate 36); which badge was worn sewed on their habits.

FRANCE.

## FRANCE.

## THE ORDER

## ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

WHILE vanity, or a mistaken zeal for religion, induced Sovereigns to institute many Orders of Knighthood, motives of the purest benevolence and humanity determined *John Chesnell*, a private gentleman of the province of Britany, to form the plan of the Order of St. Mary Magdalen. The chief end he had in view, was to promote the cause of virtue in general, and more especially to extirpate the practice of duelling, which had risen in his time to an alarming height, and of which he had seen many fatal consequences. On these beneficent principles he framed the statutes of this Order. Whoever entered into it was enjoined by them to pardon past injuries, to renounce all causes of quarrel, and to abjure duelling. He was to vow, in his whole conduct, chiefly to regard, the Honour of

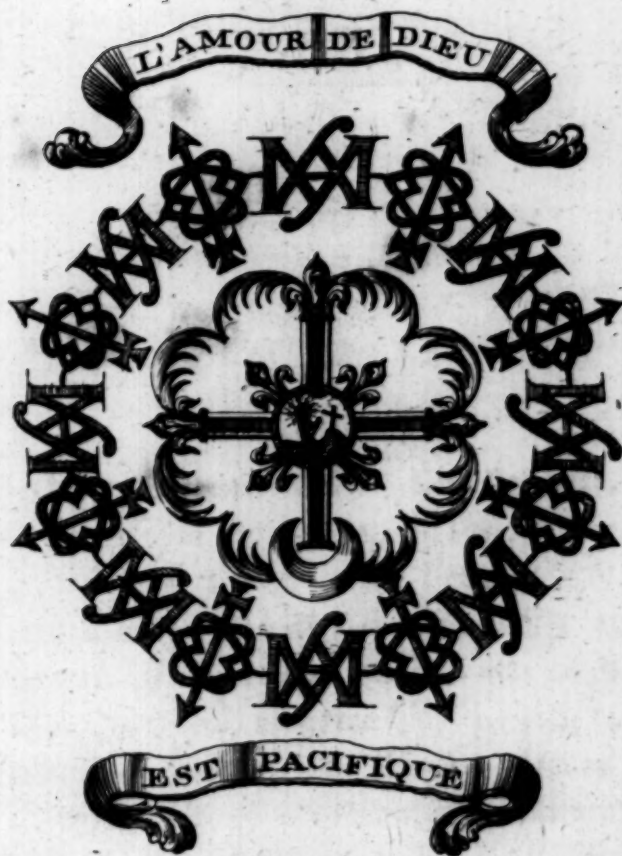
God, the Service of his Prince, the Interests of Mankind, and the Good of his Country. These he presented, in the year 1614, to the regents and states of the kingdom, then assembled at Paris; and he had the satisfaction to see them approved, and to receive the King's commands to devise the ensigns and badge of the Order. However, the turbulence of the times prevented its having ever been formally established: so that *Cbesnell de la Chapronay*, having lost all hope of seeing his favourite plan succeed, gave all his fortune to his friends, and retired from the world, to an hermitage built in a pleasant situation, in that part of the forest of *Fontainebleau* which is next the Gatinois. Here his remains and he are still talked of by the country people, by the name of *Le Hermite pacifique de la Madalene*—the peaceable Hermit of St. Mary Magdalen.

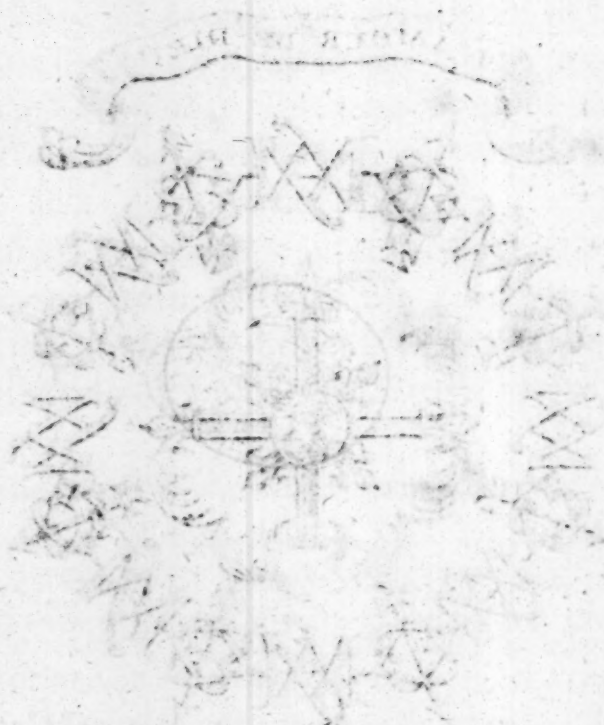
The Cross of the Order (worn about the neck, pendent to a crimson ribbon, and embroidered on the cloak) ended in *Fleurs-de-Lis*; the foot of the cross rested upon crescent; in each angle a fleur-de-Lis; on the centre of the cross, in an oval, the figure of St. Mary Magdalen, praying before a cross; the whole encircled with eight palm branches, to denote the Founder's Pilgrimage.

The collar consisted of the letters *M. A. R. Y.* in a cypher for the name of St. Mary Magdalen; the cypher was linked alternately with double hearts, struck through with darts of gold, on the ends of each dart a cross patée, the cypher enamelled with white, carnation, and blue. The motto, *L'Amour de Dieu est pacifique*. See plate 37.



*S<sup>t</sup> Mary Magdalen*





## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## CROWN ROYAL.

**THIS** Order was instituted by Charlemagne, and confirmed at Rome in the Lateran palace, in the year 802, as a reward of honour to the Friezlanders, who had valiantly behaved themselves in his army against the Saxons, and to encourage others to acts of heroic virtue. This Order took its name from its ensign, *viz.* an imperial crown, which these Knights used to wear upon their breasts. They were invested with a military belt, and a box on the ear, as is used by Catholic Bishops in administering the Sacrament of confirmation.

*Martinus Hanconius*, in his history of *Friezland*, has left us the words of *Charlemagne* himself in his instrument for institution of this Order, which, since we

have no further account of it, we will insert in this place, and are to this effect : “ Moreover we decree, that if  
 “ they have a maintenance of their own, or are willing  
 “ to bear arms, the said *Potestats* do girt them with a  
 “ sword, and giving them, as the custom is, a cuff with his  
 “ hand, he thus makes them *Knights*, and that, at the  
 “ same time, he enjoin them, that for the future they  
 “ go armed after the manner of the soldiers of the sa-  
 “ cred kingdom of *France*, or the *Empire* ; forasmuch  
 “ as we are of opinion, that if the aforesaid *Friezlan-*  
 “ *ders* behave themselves in war answerably to the sta-  
 “ ture of body and mind God and nature has bestowed  
 “ on them, they will easily surpass and excell all soldiers  
 “ in the world, in valour, conduct, and boldness, pro-  
 “ vided they be armed, as is said above. And the  
 “ said *Friezlanders* shall receive the badge of their  
 “ Knighthood from the aforesaid *Potestats*, which shall  
 “ be an imperial crown, betokening the liberty we have  
 “ granted them. Given at Rome in the Lateran pa-  
 “ lace, in the year of our Lord 802”.

FRANCE.



## FRANCE.

## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## GOLDEN SHIELD.

LEWIS the Second, Duke of Bourbon, termed the Good, having been seven years in England with king John, he returned to his Dukedom; and in Jan. 1, 1363, he went with his Knights and Noblemen to the church of our Lady at Moulins; but before he quitted his chamber he presented them with a new-year's gifts of an Order by him invented, which was termed the Golden Shield. On the shield was painted a bend, whereon was this motto, *Allen*, meaning, *Allons tous ensemble au service de Dieu, et unissons nous pour la defense de notre pays*: Let us go together to the service of God, and unite ourselves for the defence of our country.

All that received this were to be termed Brethren; and to perform good actions, to abstain from swearing, to honour ladies, to be loyal and respect each other.

*Note*, Favin, from whence this account is taken, says, the Golden Shield, with the bend and motto, was properly but a device, and no Order. For the Duke of Bourbon had his standards with the Golden Shield, and with his Order of the belt or girdle of Bourbon, distinct one from the other.

FRANCE.

## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

O F

## ST. GEORGE IN BURGUNDY.

IN the year 1400, Philbert de Miolans, a gentleman of Burgundy, founded this Order on account of his having brought from the East, some relicks of St. George, which he had deposited in a small chapel, built for their reception, near the Parish Church of Rougemont. The ensign of the Order is, a *St. George on horseback, overthrowing a dragon*. This ensign was worn, pendent to a blue ribbon, tied to a button-hole. N. B. Women were admitted into this Order.

EDNA377



**F R A N C E.**

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**T H E O R D E R**

**D U C O R D O N J A U N E,**

**• R O F**

**T H E Y E L L O W S T R I N G,**

**THIS** Order was instituted by the Duke of Nevers, in the year 1606, and abolished in the same year by King Henry IV. who in its room instituted the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Lazarus.

Some ridiculous ceremonies peculiar to this institution, was the cause of its being so suddenly abolished.

## F R A N C E

## THE ORDER

BY GORDON BAUNE,

OF

## THE YELLOW STRING.

THIS Order was instituted by the Duke of Nevers, in the year 1660, and abolished in the same year by King Henry IV. who in his room instituted the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Lazarus.

Some ridiculous ceremonies peculiar to this Order, was the cause of its being so suddenly abolished. The Order of the French King Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. for the young ladies of the Court, was composed of a collar of the Order was composed of a collar of the Order, encased with white, red, and blue, like the English, with the capital letter F.

F R A N C E.

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THE ORDER

OF THE

CELESTIAL COLLAR

OF THE

H O L Y - R O S A R Y.

THIS Order was instituted at the request of Father Francis Arnoul, a Dominican, by Queen Anne of Austria, widow of the French King Lewis XIII. and mother of Lewis XIV. for fifty young ladies, of the first families in France. The collar of the Order was composed of a blue ribbon, enriched with white, red, and maidens-blush, roses interlaced with the capital letters A. V. in cypher

cypher affixed thereunto ; and pendent at the breast by a silk cordon, a cross of eight points pomettee, and in each angle a Fleur-de-Lis ; on the centre the image of St. Dominick, enamelled

THIS Order was instituted at the request of Father Francis Arnaud, a Dominican, by Queen Anne of Austria, widow of the French King Louis XIII. and mother of Louis XIV. for the young ladies of the first family of France. The collar of the Order was composed of white ribbons, varnished with white, red, and maiden-cypher. These were fastened with the capital letters A. V. in

**FRANCE.**



## F R A N C E.

## THE ORDER

## OF THE

## B E E.

THIS Order was instituted by Louſie of Bourbon, wife of Louis Auguſtus of Bourbon, Duke of Maine, on the fourth of June 1703, at Sceaux in France, for women as well as men. The enſign of the Order is a medal of gold; on one ſide is the portrait of the foundreſs, and on the other a Bee, with this motto, *Je ſuis petite, mais mes picquaires ſont profondes.*

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

# FRANC

## THE ORDER

OF THE

B E

THIS Order was instituted by Louis of Bourbon, wife of Louis Augustus of Bourbon, Duke of Maine, on the fourth of June 1701, because in France, for women as well as men, the badge of the Order is a medal of gold; on the reverse of the badge, and on the other a fleur-de-lis, with this motto, "Dieu et mon droit".



END OF THE FIRST VOLUME